هكذا من الأصل

AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 61-39 (15-4). Tomorrow variable. ay's temp. 61-39 (15-4). LONDON: Fair. 54-53 (12-4). Tomorrow similar. Yester- temp. 54-43 (12-6). CHANNEL: Moderate. Sunny. Temp. 68-39 (20-4). NEW YORK: Temp. 55-39 (13-4). Yesterday's temp. (15-3).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 7

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	70 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.20
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

28,056 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1973 Established 1887

Supersonic Use Of SST Banned Over U.S. Areas

By Jack Egan

'ASHINGTON, March 27 (WP).—The government today applied rly complete ban on civilian supersonic flights over the United because, it said, there is no way to prevent sonic booms from created.

he Federal Aviation Administration took final action on a rule, ally proposed in April, 1970, which prohibits civilian flights ling the speed of sound over the land mass and territorial of the United States. The FAA has no jurisdiction over mili- ircraft.

n exception was made, however, for flights in the lower supersonic range where no "measurable" sonic boom at the surface would be created because the effects would be dissipated before reaching the ground.

An FAA spokesman indicated that this leaves room for flights in the "trans-sonic" range if it is demonstrated that no perceivable disturbance would result.

A sonic boom is the loud sound created by the shock wave of air generated by an airplane flying faster than the speed of sound.

The minimum speed at which a sonic boom is generated—known as Mach-1—is approximately 670 miles per hour at the altitude at which a supersonic aircraft would cruise.

No U.S. SST

The British-French Concorde and the Russian Tu-144 are the only supersonic aircraft now under development. Congress two years ago cut off further funding for an American supersonic transport because of environmental and noise problems the plane presented.

Both the French and British state-owned airlines have plans to fly the Concorde to New York when commercial service is scheduled to be inaugurated in 1975. So far, no U.S. airline has bought any of the Concordes.

The Concorde will have to meet federal and local noise standards before it will be permitted to operate.

Secretary of Transportation Claude S. Brinegar, in announcing the FAA ruling, said that "since present technology cannot deal in a practical manner with the sonic-boom problem, we feel the only permissible course is an almost complete ban on operations at supersonic speeds by civil aircraft within the United States."

The new rule is scheduled to go into effect April 27.

A spokesman for Aérospatiale, the French company building the Concorde, said the FAA ruling would have a "negligible" impact on the plane since "every route study has assumed that the Concorde would not fly over the United States or its territorial waters."

In London a spokesman for the British Aircraft Corp. said: "We have always assumed that supersonic flights will not be permitted over populated areas."

At the same time, a French government spokesman said: "The government will study thoroughly the new American rule and see what action to take."

NASA's Request

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—Although Congress has killed the American supersonic transport program, NASA yesterday sought $28 million in next year's budget for supersonic aircraft research.

Space agency administrator James Fletcher said at a Senate budget hearing that the money would go for military supersonic research, SST environmental research and providing a basis for development of a commercial SST if the decision is made to start again.

The NASA administrator said that $11.7 million were spent in the supersonic category by NASA last year, leading to advances on SST flight controls, and variable engines which could fluctuate to meet acceptable noise levels.

dat Names w Cabinet; eps Zayyat

tinuity Is Seen oreign Affairs

By Henry Tanner

RO, March 27 (NYT).— ent Anwar Sadat, who yes- r assumed the premiership, l a 36-man cabinet today ppeared to spell continuity eign affairs and greater re- on technocrats at home.

ign Minister Mohammed H. t and the Defense Minister, Ahmed Ismail, both retain- eir posts.

Premier Mamdouh Salem, bad been interior minister outgoing government, re- the same functions under tle of "security and resis- " Hafez Ismail remains in ey post as the presidential r. on national security s with the rank of a vice- er, although he does not in the cabinet list. Both alem and Mr. Ismail have een key figures of the Sadat

el Aziz Higazi, an orthodox ial expert known for his acy of austerity as a way to Egypt's galloping inflation, e vice-premier in charge of er ministry that includes the ry and the economy.

Policy Dispute

the outgoing cabinet, Mr. l had been finance minister he was constantly over- wed by Premier Aziz Sidky, ivocate of expansionist fi- al policies, with whom he often at odds. The new ry minister serving under Higazi, Ibrahim Salem Mo- edein, is also a technocrat.

generals were named to ew cabinet. One, Ahmed is taking over as minister pply, which means respon- y for the distribution of bread, meat and all other ial goods. There have been aints of frequent break- in the distribution of ial supplies.

other general is Abdel Abdullah, who as minister binet effairs, will be the inator of government activ- ider Mr. Sadat.

sraelis Punished Looting Libyan Jet

USALEM, March 27 (AP). r Israeli soldiers have been by military courts for steal- ggage during salvage opera- of tha Libyan airliner down- r occupied Sinai last month, se Minister Moshe Dayan led today.

Dayan said the stolen rty was recovered and turn- er to the Egyptian author- with other baggage and the s of more than 100 pas- rs who died in the crash. four soldiers were jailed moted, Gen. Dayan said.

United Press International.

ROADBLOCK—Oglala Sioux tribal president Richard Wilson (center) and armed civilian volunteers blocking road into town of Wounded Knee to keep out all supplies.

2 AIM Leaders Reportedly Leave

Wounded Knee Pact Expected

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—A settlement apparently has been reached in the one-month Indian dispute at Wounded Knee, S.D., Sen. James S. Abourezk, D., S.D., said today.

"I think we've got this thing settled," Sen. Abourezk said as he reported that Russell Means and Dennis Banks, leaders of the American Indian Movement, have disappeared from Wounded Knee.

Sen. Abourezk said local Indian leaders of the Oglala Sioux tribe have taken control and are prepared to meet with federal negotiators tomorrow in Rapid City.

He said Marion Franklin, commissioner of Indian affairs, will fly to South Dakota to negotiate an end to the conflict on the site of a historic massacre of Sioux tribesmen by the U.S. Cavalry.

Sen. Abourezk quoted Mr. Franklin as saying that the remaining demands of the Indians at Wounded Knee all have been agreed to before and could easily be granted now.

"He doesn't see any snags at all," Sen. Abourezk said.

Sen. Abourezk said his source for the information is Aaron de Sersa, a newspaper editor on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

"He's never lied to me yet," said Sen. Abourezk, who heads the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee.

Sen. Abourezk said Mr. de Sersa told him the AIM leadership has been replaced by himself and three others: Francis White Wolf, Hildegarde Catches and Vern Long. He said they are making these demands, all of which have previously been agreed to:

- A civil rights investigation.
- A complete audit of the books of the Oglala Sioux tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- A new referendum on the presidency of the Oglala tribe.

Sen. Abourezk said the new leaders are asking arrangements be made "to let the people walk out, stack their weapons and give their names" to Justice Department agents.

He said that the new leaders all apparently are from the local Oglala Sioux tribe.

"I guess the AIM leadership is out and that these four just took over," he said, and he quoted the commissioner of Indian affairs as saying he sees "no problem at all" to granting the remaining demands.

The apparent settlement came a day after what was described as the heaviest exchange of gunfire since the militant Indians began occupation of Wounded Knee a month ago.

U.S. Marshall Lloyd Grimm was struck by a bullet from within the village, according to Wayne Colburn, chief of the U.S. Marshals Service.

Mr. Colburn said that Mr. Grimm, 56, who usually works in a command post area in nearby Pine Ridge, was hit while at a roadblock manned by marshals near the hamlet which has been occupied by members of the American Indian Movement for 28 days. Mr. Colburn said no shots were fired by marshals until about four minutes later.

He said that all six federal roadblocks came under fire and returned shots during more than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Senate Passes Resolution Backing Steps to N. America-Europe Union

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—A procedural step toward possible federation of North America and Europe under a single Atlantic Union has passed the Senate without dissent.

A resolution for American-European consideration of such a federation, supported by President Nixon "as a goal and a concept," was approved by the Senate by voice vote yesterday with little debate and sent to the House.

It also has heavy support there, being co-sponsored by nearly 100 congressmen.

But there are outspoken critics in the House, including Rep. H.R. Gross, R., Iowa, who condemned the concept at a hearing yesterday as a "one-world government" that would be financed by American taxpayers.

The resolution would create an 18-member U.S. delegation to arrange a convention of U.S., European, Canadian and other interested delegates to set some form of federation as a goal and lay out a timetable for achieving it.

Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ill., chief House sponsor of the measure, compared the proposed convention on federation to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 for federation of the United States.

Rep. Findley said he favors creation of an Atlantic Union giving North America and Western Europe a common military force, foreign policy, trade policy and monetary policy, including a central bank.

Second Norwegian Freighter Believed Sunk Off U.S. Coast

OSLO, March 27 (AP).—A second Norwegian ship has probably gone down off the North American coast, in the same storm that sank the Norse Variant, an Oslo shipowner said tonight.

The M.S. Anita sailed from Newport News, Va., last Wednesday, with 32 persons on board, shipowner Lars Krogh of the company Erling Samuelsens Rederi said. Among those aboard were three women and six foreign citizens. No names or countries were given pending notification of next of kin.

The Anita's captain, Paul Rye-Andersen, reported at 1700 GMT the same day the ship's position and course to the AMVER U.S. Coast Guard division. Since then, radio contact has been lost.

The day after the 20,030-ton Anita left Newport News, another Norwegian freighter, the Norse Variant, went down 150 nautical miles off the coast of New Jersey with a crew of 30. Only one survivor, Stein Gabrielsen, has been picked up.

The shipowner said the company received word from the U.S. Coast Guard early today that a life raft and a life buoy marked "M.S. Anita" had been picked up. During the search for the Norse Variant, tha Coast Guard reported that debris had been spotted. The two vessels were said to be sister ships.

The U.S. Coast Guard said Sunday that the Navy aircraft carrier Independence was moving to the rescue area, where it would act as a helicopter launch site and hospital ship for any survivors of the Norse Variant.

The last radio message from the Norse Variant said that the ship was sinking and all hands were abandoning it. The Coast Guard spokesman said later that "large amounts of debris" were seen in the rescue area, about 100 miles away from the position mentioned in the last radio message.

Saigon Troops Not Released

U.S. Resumes Pullout, Reds Free More GIs

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, March 27 (NYT).—The withdrawal of the remaining American troops in Vietnam resumed today after negotiations last night opened the way for the release of the last U.S. prisoners of war in Indochina.

The first planeload of 76 soldiers, wearing khaki uniforms and showing no sign of emotion, silently boarded a U.S. Air Force C-141 jet transport late this afternoon at Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission stood near the plane, counting and photographing the departing troops.

A total of 936 soldiers left South Vietnam today, and 1,800 are scheduled to depart tomorrow. The last 2,500 are to leave Thursday, one day after the 60-day deadline specified by the Paris peace agreement.

In Hanoi today the Viet Cong released their last 32 American prisoners. The Communist-led Pathet Lao are to free nine U.S. captives tomorrow. The North Vietnamese are to release 40 tomorrow and the final 67 on Thursday.

[The 32 freed today—27 military men and five civilians—were flown from Hanoi's Gia Lam airport to Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines on a U.S. C-141 hospital jet, the Associated Press reported from the air base, north of Manila. It said that the nine Americans held by the Pathet Lao will be freed in Hanoi tomorrow with a Canadian and the 40 Americans held by North Vietnam.

Underweight, Uncertain

[Those released by the Viet Cong today, like their predecessors, appeared underweight and several seemed uncertain how to react as they stepped into a floodlighted area and were greeted by cheers from 200 Clark air base personnel. The released men included Col. Benjamin H. Purcell, 45, the highest-ranking U.S. Army officer captured during the war, and Lt. Comdr. Phillip A. Kientzler, 32, the last American pilot captured. He was downed Jan. 27, the day the Paris peace accord was signed, the AP said.

[A South Vietnamese military spokesman said that the planned release of 1,210 government POWs today in the Central Highlands was not carried out by the Communists because they claimed that the defection of 210 Communist POWs to the government Sunday was set up by U.S. officials, United Press International reported. The Saigon spokesman said the Communist side was invited to Bien Hoa to inspect the defectors but "they didn't go."]

Today's withdrawal of American troops ended a 12-day freeze imposed by the United States while the release of the last American prisoners of war was negotiated.

Impasse's Origin

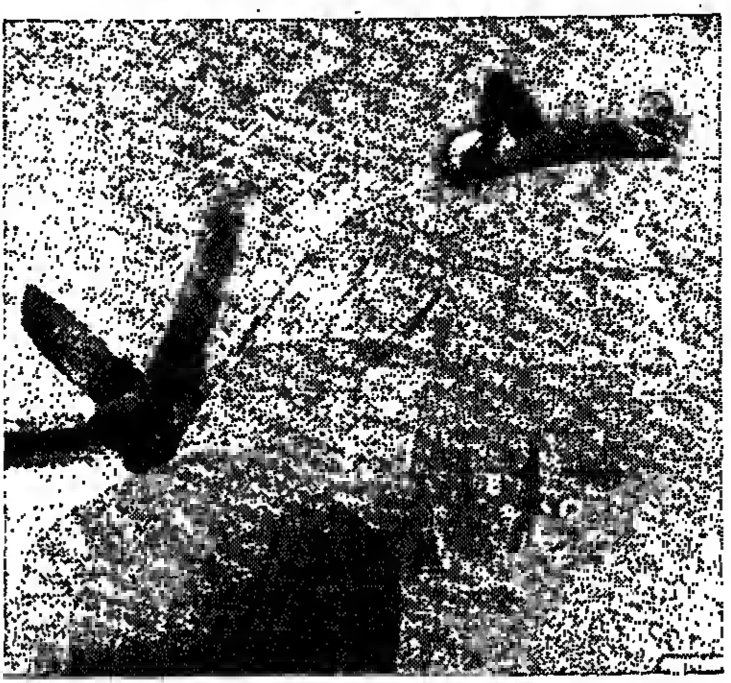
An impasse developed last Thursday when the United States demanded that the nine American captives in Laos be freed along with the last prisoners held by the Vietnamese Communists. The North Vietnamese rejected the demand, insisting that they were not responsible for the actions of tha Pathet Lao.

The deadlock was broken late last night when the Pathet Lao announced in a radio broadcast that they were ready to free the prisoners.

The only U.S. military personnel who will remain in South Vietnam after Thursday's final pullout are 825 members of the Joint Military Commission, 50 members of the military attaché's office and 159 Marine security guards for the American Embassy and other official buildings.

The chief delegate of the Joint Military Commission—composed of the United States, North

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.

SHORT LAYOVER—Crewman of C-130 cargo plane relaxing atop aircraft's cabin as he patiently awaited the release of the next group of American POWs in Bien Hoa.

Say Move Goes Beyond Pact

Goodwill Gesture to U.S. Cited By Pathet Lao on PW Release

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, March 27 (NYT).—The Communist-led Pathet Lao said today it had agreed in the interests of goodwill and peace in Laos to accede to American requests that foreign prisoners held by the Laotian Communists be released this week in Hanoi.

At the same time, the Pathet Lao spokesman, Soth Phetrasy, demanded that the Americans halt "their continued bombardment raids, reconnaissance flights, spying and airspace violations over liberated Laotian territory."

Mr. Soth said the nine American prisoners to be released in Hanoi in the next two days include seven military men and two civilians.

"In principle they were to have been released within 60 days after the formation of a provisional government in Laos, by the Patriotic Front [Pathet Lao] on Laotian territory," he said.

"But to demonstrate our goodwill in supporting the Laotian peace agreement signed last month, and at the request of the United States, the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Hak Sat [the guiding party of the Pathet Lao] decided that those foreign persons captured and detained in Laos will be released by representatives of the Pathet Lao in Hanoi, with the assistance of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Emerging from today's regular weekly meeting with government negotiators, Mr. Soth complained repeatedly about alleged U.S. air activity over Laos.

Each government-controlled province has a complement of 10 American T-28 fighter bombers, and in addition to these, T-28s are attacking Pathet Lao positions from U.S. bases in Thailand, he charged.

Government and Pathet Lao negotiators publicly agreed today that, despite their failure to form a provisional coalition government by last Friday's deadline, a great deal of progress has been made toward doing so.

To Be State's Witness

Watergate Trial Prosecutor Says McCord Rejected Deal

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT).—The chief prosecutor in the Watergate trial disclosed last night that James W. McCord jr., one of those convicted, had twice turned down government offers of reduced charges in return for becoming a state's witness in the case.

The prosecutor, Earl J. Silbert, principal assistant U.S. attorney, declared that he was baffled by McCord's decision to start talking now to the select Senate committee investigating the case. "I can't figure it out," Mr. Silbert said.

The first offer was made in October and would have resulted in the dropping of seven of the eight charges against McCord—including wiretapping and burglary counts—in return for a guilty plea to conspiracy charges and a promise to name all of the officials involved in the June 17 bugging of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex in Washington.

Mr. Silbert, obviously stung by the growing criticism of his prosecution of the case, said that the October offer—conveyed to attorneys for McCord—had been conditional on his acceptance by early November, before the 1972 presidential elections.

'Legal Propriety'

"We tried to break this case open, within bounds of legal propriety, before the elections," the prosecutor said.

Both Mr. Silbert and his chief aide, Seymour Glanzer, said they were surprised when McCord turned down the October offer.

"We were ultimately willing to reduce the charges to conspiracy, reducing his ultimate exposure from a maximum of 40 years in prison to a maximum of five," Mr. Glanzer said. He added that McCord could have expected to serve no more than 20 months in prison upon conviction on the conspiracy count.

Six of the seven men indicted in the bugging case were sentenced tentatively on Friday to maximum terms ranging from 20 to 40 years, but Judge John J. Sirica of the Federal District Court here postponed sentencing of McCord after he indicated that he would supply the authorities with more information about the case.

"We gave him an offer he couldn't refuse," Mr. Silbert said, "and he did."

McCord's two attorneys, Gerald Alch and Bernard Shankman, who conveyed the offer, were said to have advised their client to accept it. A second prosecution offer, made in January, was also rejected by McCord.

Mr. Silbert also noted that during the trial Judge Sirica repeatedly urged the defendants and their attorneys "to come to him and tell the truth."

The prosecutor explained that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Stocks Surge In New York

NEW YORK, March 27 (IHT).—Prices surged on the New York Stock Exchange today, reversing the recent downward trend. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 17.01 points. Page 7.

Canada Extends Its Truce Role

OTTAWA, March 27 (AP).—Canada will stay in the Vietnam cease-fire commission for another 60 days, until May 31, External Affairs Secretary Mitchell Sharp announced today.

He told the House of Commons that Canada will withdraw after May 31 unless conditions justify remaining on the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

He said that the government would allow a 20-day period after May 31 to permit recruitment of a replacement for Canada on the four-country commission.

'restigious U.S. Graduate Schools Are in Financial Trouble

'It's a Goddamn Disaster,' a Berkeley Dean Says

By Andrew Barnes

SHINGTON, March 27 (WP). erica's elite graduate uni- ies, the top dozen or so that ce a quarter of the Ph.D.s year, are in trouble. Enroll- s are off, sharply at some ls, and all face financial le.

he graduate education enter- is being torn apart. It's a amn disaster," says the dean e University of California at eley, Sanford Elberg. He will funds for 900 of his 3,900 uate students next year, "and s just the tip of the ice- ."

rvard expects to be able to it 550 new students in its uate programs next fall, down 900 a few years ago. Stu- s, angered at lower stipends, formed a union.

e number of people studying for doctorate degrees across the country continues to inch up despite the well publicized glut on the job market, but tha most prestigious universities complain they are being cut off from tha federal money.

Some deans report the best students have already begun to branch out beyond the traditional inner circle of graduate schools, searching for more money.

The prestige schools were the big gainers when federal money started pouring into advanced education after Sputnik in the late 1950s, and they are the big losers in the current pullback.

And they have fewer jobs to offer as teachers of undergraduates, the traditional mainstay for graduate students when the money gets tight. Because they have focused on the most advanced studies, they simply have fewer undergraduates.

Gone is a whole range of federal programs supporting the brightest students:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration fellowships have disappeared with cutbacks in the space program. The National Science Foundation is supporting 1,450 students, down from 7,800 in 1968. Office of Education support for the training of college teachers has dropped from $47 million to $3 million since 1970.

All were programs for the most able graduates, who chose to take their fellowships to the best universities.

The coming fiscal year budget calls for a drastic cut in health-related graduate studies, and elimination of language and area studies.

George Owen, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences at Johns Hopkins, sees the withdrawal of federal money in such a way that it hits the top universities hardest as "meddling with tha interest of the academic community."

"I think it's a general anti-intellectualism," says Dean Owen. "A demonstration of power. It's saying to us 'Behave, look what we can do.' It has a capricious aspect which is unforgivable."

The charge is denied by Charles B. Saunders, an official at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who ascribes the difficulties that may be caused by changes in federal programs to the fact that "the federal government does not have a national policy for graduate education and it never had."

HEW has before it a proposal from a committee headed by Frank Newman of Stanford University that it give money to graduate students and let them spend it wherever they would like, but Mr. Saunders said the study has not yet been given serious consideration.

The Harvard Graduate Students Union argues that Harvard should spend more of the income of its $1.34 billion endowment to support graduate studies, but tha university has so far disagreed.

Overall, what is happening to America's top graduate programs is seen by the Newman report on graduate education as:

"A shift in enrollments of Ph.D. candidates from institutions of acknowledged quality to new institutions, giving rise to a threat to the overall quality of graduate training for scholarly research."

At Europe-America Conference

West Is Urged to Join Forces To Face Mideast Oil 'Cartel'

By James Goldsborough

AMSTERDAM, March 27 (IHT).—One of the West's top oil consultants today called on the United States to take the lead in establishing a coordinated Western oil policy in the face of what he called the "cartel of oil-producing nations."

Walter J. Levy, an independent New York oil consultant who has been an adviser to U.S. governments and private oil companies since World War II, urged President Nixon to support the establishment of a joint Atlantic-Japanese oil policy in his forthcoming message to the nation on energy.

If the United States does not take the lead, Mr. Levy told a meeting here of the Europe-America conference, "it will mean that each one of us is for himself." Such division, he said, will eventually menace both the security and prosperity of the West.

The Levy paper was presented at the second of three days of meetings here of 300 scholars and former government officials from both sides of the Atlantic devoted to examining "new roles and relations in the next decade." As many of the other speakers here have done, Mr. Levy stressed the importance of Japan in Western policy.

He said that leaving Japan out of consultations on such things as oil policy could only lead to "suspicions, resentment and contrary action" by the Japanese.

Increasing Oil Need

Mr. Levy said that if the current trends continue, U.S. oil imports will more than double by 1980, from about 4.7 million barrels to over 11 million barrels a day. The combined oil imports of Europe and Japan will increase from 18 million to 30 million barrels daily in the same period.

"The United States thus must share with Europe and Japan the deep concern about the physical availability, the terms of trade, the balance-of-payments impact and the investment and monetary consequences of heavily increased oil imports," Mr. Levy told the conference.

The major beneficiaries of the growing Western dependence on oil imports, he said, would be the petroleum exporting countries, particularly in the Middle East. The producing countries, he said, having formed a cartel themselves, "then have the cheek to warn the importing countries that if they form an alliance among themselves, the oil will be cut off."

He said that the main Western reaction to these threats until now had been "fear." But he said increased delay could only lead to disaster.

Mr. Levy's figures showed that U.S. energy imports by 1980 could reach $24 billion annually, while Europe's would climb to $31 billion and Japan's to $16 billion. The revenues accruing to the Middle East producing countries by 1980, he said, would be about $40 billion annually compared with $9 billion last year. Saudia Arabia would account for about half the 1980 total, he said.

Foreign Policy Issue

Pointing out that neither the Soviet Union nor China had to depend on outside oil supplies, Mr. Levy said that U.S. foreign policy could find itself in an extremely delicate position by 1980 if prompt action is not taken both to assure outside supply and develop the potential for synthetic hydrocarbons and nuclear energy.

"The United States simply cannot afford an ever-increasing overdependence for its oil supplies on a handful of foreign, largely unstable countries."

Mr. Levy said that the Atlantic-Japanese oil policy he is advocating would most likely need some governmental apparatus to handle coordination—something that some oil men here indicated would have little apeal to the oil companies. He said the essential points of his program would call for joint stockpiling, import-sharing when individual countries were in difficulty and emergency planning.

And he said that in the end, most of the oil-producing countries would accept such combined action from the importers. "The oil exporters are oriented toward the West. They don't want to depend on the Soviet Union. Many of the dynasties would not survive."

The oil debate today was preceded by a lengthy discussion on reform of the monetary system. Former Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler said that the United States had presented its plan for reform and return of the dollar to convertibility last fall, and still was waiting for a European and Japanese response to it.

Mr. Fowler accused America's monetary partners of being unable to accept international decision-making in place of national policy. He said that in the monetary area, "the United States has no reluctance to accept international decision-making."

Mr. Fowler warned against permanent acceptance of so-called market-determined floating rates which would dispense with meaningful international cooperation. Failure to meet these problems might dismantle or greatly diminish the effectiveness of any truly international monetary system, he said.

"The world simply cannot afford the risks implicit in another major failure of international economic and financial cooperation, as marked the 1930s," he added.

Jean Rey, the former Belgian president of the European Economic Community Commission, while not denying that the Europeans had failed to come up with any counterproposals to Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz's reform plan last fall, said that Washington was asking Europe for something it could not accept: "To give the United States unilateral trade concessions." He said that the results of the coming trade negotiations could only be "very modest and limited.. in the effort to redress the U.S. balance of payments.

Eugene Rostow

Eugene V. Rostow, an adviser in the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson, told the gathering that the world is not splitting into blocs but is becoming "so tightly integrated that it may soon have no alternative but a genuine peace."

Mr. Rostow, former under secretary of state and now a law professor at Yale University, said an example of this is the new friendship between China and the United States—"the most fundamental and most hopeful development in the world political system since 1949."

Mr. Rostow said the logic of international trade, defense, raw materials and communications means "the world is becoming smaller, more tightly integrated and more dangerous every day—so dangerous and so tightly integrated that it soon may have no alternative but genuine peace."

Students End Boycotts at Greek Schools

Threatened by Loss Of Entire Semester

ATHENS, March 27 (AP).—A two-month-long boycott of classes at Greece's universities ended today after students were threatened that a continuation would mean the loss of an entire semester.

The university senates promised to permit students to hold general assemblies to air their problems.

In the Greek capital, where there were student-police clashes at the law school a week ago, students returned to classes and the school appeared to be operating normally. In the law school fighting, scores of students were injured and 17 were being treated in hospitals.

In Salonika, at Aristotle University, classes also resumed except at the polytechnic faculty. Students there vowed not to return until authorities first solved their problems.

At Patras University, in southwestern Greece, the scene of street demonstrations and student-police scuffling in the student union building, classes also were reported operating normally with most students present.

Patras University students announced that "we consider our return to classes advisable, bearing in mind the value of the academic year. But we protest the mishandling of our problems by the state and the university authorities."

The government had asked the professora to take responsibility for restoring order on the campuses.

The boycott started over student problems and eventually became political. After the government retaliated by passing a decree to draft dissenting students, then the boycotts became widespread.

Throughout most of the unrest, the Greek public largely was uninformed because of a clampdown on the daily press. Censorship of the press was ordered immediately after student-police clashes at the law school on Feb. 22. Since then, the press has only published government reports on the student problem.

Meanwhile, six Athenian lawyers who defended 11 students at a trial in February, and who were arrested without charges soon thereafter, were still in prison. Relatives reported that they were being held incommunicado and that their interrogators have so far failed to give reasons for their detention.

Manila Promises Reforms To End Moslem Discontent

MANILA, March 27 (UPI).—The government today renewed its pledge to solve the Moslem conflict in the south through peaceful reforms. It also said it welcomes any foreign delegation that wishes to look into the situation of the 3.5 million Philippine Moslems.

Information Secretary Francisco Tatad said in a statement that some fighting had occurred since government troops were attacked by Christian and Moslem dissidents in the southern island of Mindanao. There had been casualties on both sides, he said.

"Depite the determination of the military to turn back all such attacks, the government is determined to solve the present conflict through peaceful means," he said.

He said response to the government offer of amnesty had been "most encouraging."

Mr. Tatad said the government also had begun economic, political and social reforms to improve the plight of the Moslem minority. He said these include opening settlement areas, giving them land, undertaking public works, giving aid to schools and building or rebuilding mosques.

He said the government would let the facts speak for themselves.

"Any foreign delegation desiring to ascertain for itself the situation in the south can expect nothing but full government cooperation," Mr. Tatad said.

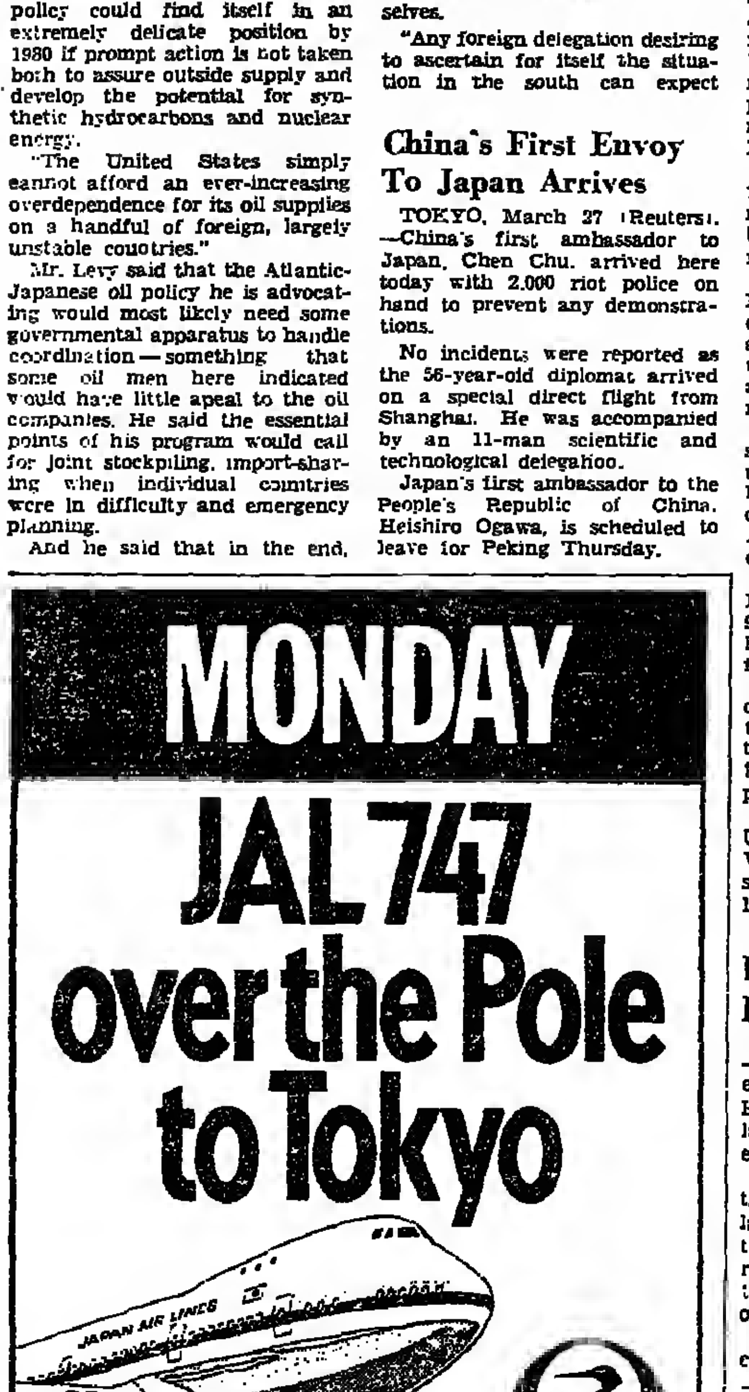
"There is nothing in the south that even slightly suggests government persecution of any sector of the southern population."

China's First Envoy To Japan Arrives

TOKYO, March 27 (Reuters).—China's first ambassador to Japan, Chen Chu, arrived here today with 2,000 riot police on hand to prevent any demonstrations.

No incidents were reported as the 56-year-old diplomat arrived on a special direct flight from Shanghai. He was accompanied by an 11-man scientific and technological delegation.

Japan's first ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Heishiro Ogawa, is scheduled to leave for Peking Thursday.



MONDAY

JAL 747 over the Pole to Tokyo

Islam Nations Ask Manila to End 'Pogrom'

BEIRUT, March 27 (AP).—Foreign ministers from 26 Islamic countries appealed to peace-loving nations today to intervene with the Philippine government "to halt its anti-Moslem pogrom" and called on India to free Pakistani prisoners of war.

The ministers recommended that Islamic states recruit trained volunteers to fight with the Palestinian guerrillas, called on Moslem states that have relations with Israel to break them and condemned Israeli "efforts to Judaize the Arab sector of Jerusalem," a sector captured in the 1967 war.

The ministers' annual conference decided to send five foreign ministers—from Saudi Arabia, Libya, Afghanistan, Senegal and Somalia—to Manila within three months to investigate the conflict between the island's Moslem minority in the south and the predominantly Catholic government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Resolutions taken by the conference at the end of its four-day meeting in Benghazi, Libya, were broadcast by the Libyan state radio.

The conference urged the Marcos government to "immediately take measures to guarantee the safety and fundamental freedoms of Filipino Moslems and to care for thousands of them rendered homeless."

Moslem governments of Malaysia and Indonesia were urged to use their good offices with the Philippines within the framework of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to stop "sectarian oppression."

Another resolution called on India to release an estimated 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war, held since the 1971 India-Pakistan conflict.

A statement expressed "deep concern over the physical torture these prisoners are subjected to, the absence of medical care for them and the shooting of several prisoners in detention camps."

The conference appealed to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to "make every possible effort to secure their release."

Icelandic Isle's Lava Forces Ships to Flee

REYKJAVIK, March 27 (AP).—Flames lit the port of Heimaey early today as lava from the Helgafell volcano engulfed a large fish-freezing plant, which exploded on contact.

Authorities said that the lava threatens to destroy Heimaey Island's vital harbor, defeating two months of salvage work by rescue teams in the evacuated town. All ships were ordered out of the harbor last night.

Ten more houses were reported destroyed overnight.

Offer Cited By Prosecutor

(Continued from Page 1)

he and his colleagues had singled out McCord for the offer of a deal because, of the five men caught inside the Democratic headquarters, he obviously was "the highest in the conspiratorial hierarchy."

"Our own thinking," Mr. Silbert said in an interview, "was that since the trial was not going to be held before the November election, we'd have to make an offer to McCord if there was going to be any revelations before then."

Under the proposed agreement, the prosecutor said, McCord would have been compelled to tell the government which other persons were involved in the Watergate conspiracy and who received the logs of overheard telephone calls inside the Democratic party offices.

Liddy Is Injured In Jail Skirmish

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP).—Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy received a cut on his ear and a bruise on his nose in a skirmish with another inmate at the District of Columbia jail here yesterday, officials reported.

The fight broke out as Liddy, a former White House aide, was being led through a cellblock corridor. Officials said that Liddy spotted another prisoner with a hair brush, claimed it was his and demanded it back. Guards quickly broke the pair apart, and Liddy was treated at the jail hospital.

Later in the day, when Liddy appeared before a grand jury at the U.S. Court House, his left earlobe was still covered with blood. Liddy was jailed last Friday after being sentenced to serve at least six years and eight months in jail and fined $40,000 for his part in the break-in and eavesdropping at the Watergate headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

Red Troops Attack Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, March 27 (Reuters).—Communist forces yesterday launched an attack only five miles west of Phnom Penh's city boundary, the Cambodian military command reported.

Ten government troops were reported wounded in a battle in ricefields near Phnom Penh airport.

Associated Press.

STREET SCENE—Photo received yesterday from Hanoi but damaged in transmission shows a series of one-man air raid shelters that are now filled with sand and refuse. The mayor of Hanoi says the shelters could be cleaned out and ready for use in two hours if the need should arise.

Saigon Troops Not Released

U.S. Resumes GI Withdrawal As More POWs Are Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnam, the Saigon government and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government—are expected to meet tomorrow to discuss arrangements for the withdrawal of the American and North Vietnamese teams on the commission, with a deadline probably to be set for the weekend.

Search for Missing, Dead

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, March 27 (NYT).—A Pentagon official reported here today that the North Vietnamese say they are ready to facilitate the U.S. military search for missing American soldiers and unrecovered bodies as soon as prisoner exchanges are completed this week.

Brig. Gen. Russell G. Ogan, director of Prisoner of War and Missing in Action Affairs for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, said that North Vietnam had expressed a willingness to proceed with talks on the missing and to hand over U.S. soldiers' bodies.

Although the Joint Military Commission was scheduled to dissolve after the 60-day prisoner-of-war exchange period, which ends tomorrow, a subcommittee of the commission would continue to meet to oversee the search for the missing, Gen. Ogan said.

Still unaccounted for, he said, are about 1,330 American troops and civilians listed as missing in action in North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. In addition, there are about 1,100 unrecovered bodies of U. S. soldiers known to have been killed in action.

Burial in U. S.

Gen. Ogan said that the North Vietnamese have possession of the remains of some of these men—including those who died in captivity—and have kept close records on them. He said that American officials have plans for the recovery of these remains and their shipment to the United States for burial. He said that he did not know the condition of the bodies—whether they had been cremated or whether they remained intact enough to permit confirmation of their identification.

For those remains still lost at battlefields or crash sites throughout Indochina, a Joint Casualty Recovery Center has been set up at Nakom Phanom Air Base in northeast Thailand.

Gen. Ogan said that plans call for working there with representatives of the governments involved to begin a vast search operation that could last from three to five years. He said that U. S. search units would work with the International Red Cross and representatives of the various governments to comb battlefields and more than 1,000 sites where U. S. warplanes crashed during the war.

Gen. Ogan also said that plans were under way to offer villages reward and incentive programs so that focal people would help in the searches.

Cambodians Fall Back

PHNOM PENH, March 27 (Reuters).—Cambodian government troops on Phnom Penh's defensive perimeter have abandoned a position 10 miles west of the city boundary, the military command reported today.

The position at the village of Trapeang Thnot was evacuated last evening after a day of Communist attacks along the western perimeter—the heaviest there in 15 months.

U.S. B-52 bombers were in action near Phnom Penh again during the night, but no announcement was made of their target.

2 Asians Sentenced In N.Y. Heroin Case

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP).—Two heroin dealers—from Singapore and Malaysia—were each sentenced to 30 years in prison yesterday by a federal court judge who called them "mass poisoners who could have destroyed hundreds if not thousands of people."

Roman Awkak Heng, 42, of Singapore, and Lee Koo, 46, of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, where arrested last November after allegedly negotiating a heroin deal with U.S. undercover police in a New York hotel.

San Quentin Gas Chamber Listed 'Not for Sale' After $70,000 Offer

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 27 (AP).—The man who could auction off San Quentin Prison'e gas chamber said yesterday it is "not for sale" at present, even at the $70,000 price offered by an Englishman.

Lawrence R. Robinson, director of the State Department of General Services, said in an interview that the chamber would not be disposed of "until the decision is made that it is never going to be used again."

Herbert J. Stratton, of Barkston Ash, Yorkshire, was scheduled to meet Mr. Robinson to discuss the offer Mr. Stratton first made a year ago.

Mr. Stratton has said he wants the chamber for use in some English amusement parks where it "would draw tremendous crowds."

It is up to the California Legislature to decide if it wants to ban the death penalty permanently, Mr. Robinson said, and then the State Department of Corrections could declare the gas chamber "surplus."

If the stata ever decides to sell the gas chamber, it would hold an auction after it had appraised tha chamber's worth as a museum piece, Mr. Robinson said. Asked how much he felt the chamber was worth, Mr. Robinson replied, "I don't know. I can't imagine why anyone would even want it as a gift, can you?"

2 Ulster Men, Soldier Kille
As Bombs Explode in Belf

BELFAST, March 27 (UPI).—British soldiers killed two men today, a sniper in Belfast and a gunman in Newtown Hamilton, and a land mine blast killed a soldier in an armored car near Omagh, 50 miles to the west, the British Army spokesman said.

The deaths climaxed a day of bombings that caused heavy damage in downtown Belfast, its suburbs and Londonderry in the fighting among Roman Catholics, Protestants and security forces.

A British paratrooper spotted the sniper taking aim at his patrol in Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne district, a stronghold of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, the British spokesman said.

The paratrooper shot once before the sniper could fire, the spokesman said. The man fell and was dragged into a car that sped away.

Car Intercepted

Troops, however, intercepted the car, found the dead sniper inside and arrested three men and a girl in the vehicle.

A land mine blast overturned a British patrol car near Omagh in County Tyrone, killing one of the soldiers inside and seriously injuring the other.

Earlier today, soldiers killed a gunman during a five-minute battle in Newtown Hamilton, 35 miles southwest of Belfast, after the local police station came under attack.

Elsewhere, eight bombs went off within two hours. In each case warnings were given and there were no injuries.

Bombs destroyed a downtown Belfast supermarket and wrecked a furniture store. Others damaged a supermarket on the city's outskirts and a furniture company near the docks.

Post Office Wrecked

In Londonderry, a post office and a nearby store were wrecked by bombs in separate incidents. Police said that two girls planted the store bomb.

Two other blasts in Londonderry wrecked a bar and a supermarket. A soldier was injured in the bar blast, police said.

The bombings followed the

cess could lead to expansio
China and North Vietnam.
renewal of rocket and sh
incidents and a week-old
bombing incidents.
Meanwhile, troops four
arms cache in the Roman
olic Unity Flats and ai
one man, the army said.
"It was a veritable ar
a spokesman said. "There
10 rifles, two shotguns, a
and 2,000 rounds of an
tion."

U.S. Businessmen To Seek Contracts In Southeast Asia

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (AP).—A group of U.S. industrial and investment firms said yesterday that they will send executives to Southeast Asia in search of multimillion-dollar contracts.

The 54-member delegation, headed by William J. Bird, vice-president of Kaiser Industries Corp., will leave here Thursday to visit South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore.

Mr. Bird said that the executives would seek contracts to develop new roads, airports, seaports and similar projects. Individual projects presently under study include urban transit in Bangkok and a seaport access road for Laos, he said.

Representatives of the companies involved estimated that business worth $4.5 billion over the next 20 years is at stake.

U.S. Indians Pact Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

an hour in "the heaviest night of fighting" so far.

The wounded marshal underwent a five-hour operation to relieve pressure on his spine and was reported in stable condition.

Interior Department spokesman James Harpster said at a briefing today that an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 rounds were exchanged by the marshals and the occupation force. He said he knew of no injuries within the village.

Assistant Marshal William Hall said that fire cama from bunkers on the outskirts of Wounded Knee and from within the village.

Yesterday Oglala Sioux tribal chairman Richard Wilson ordered roadblocks erected outside the federal positions and refused to allow anyone but federal agents and Justice Department officials to pass.

The outer roadblock was erected following word that the burned body of tribal council member Leo Wilcox had been found in a car near Scenic, a village just outside the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Tribal Council Secretary Lloyd Eaglebull said that Mr. Wilcox was an outspoken opponent of the militant AIM forces.

"The people manning the blockades are not police," Mr. Wilson said. "They are local, concerned Oglala Sioux protecting their reservation. We are not going to allow food and we are not allowing anyone in," he said.

"I expect the whole thing will collapse within two days," Mr. Wilson said of the occupation. He said that he also had learned that no more than 60 AIM militants remain in the village, the rest having slipped out during tha past few nights.

Military Or
Of Cabinet
Shift by Ch

SANTIAGO, March 27 (U
President Salvador Allenc
day replaced his three m
ministers with civilians
partial reorganization of h
man cabinet. Three other
isters were also replaced.
The Communists and Soc
retained their roles as the
of Mr. Allende's leftist coa
but minor parties increased
representation in the cabin
The entire cabinet resigne
Thursday to give Mr. Alle
free hand at reorganizing
ministers had continued as
takers.
Mr. Allende named
generals and an admiral t
cabinet in November to
settle the 26-day national
Gen. Carlos Prats, a forme
mander in chief of the
resigned as interior mi
Rear Adm. Daniel Arellan
public works minister an
force Gen. Claudio Supu
was minister of mines.
"The armed forces are r
ing to their regular activiti
will continue giving their p
tism and responsibility
technical perfection to
national economic develop
Mr. Allende said.
Opposition parties had
the president to retain the
tary ministers as a means
suring political stability.
The Socialists retained
ministries and the Comm
three in the new cabinet.
other portfolios were split a
left-wing independents and
parties within the presi
Popular Unity coalition.
Mr. Allende said the res
reflected the "political reali
the nation after the Ma
parliamentary election.
The cabinet reorganizatio
Mr. Allende's sixth since t
office in November, 1970.

6 Russians See
Copyright Pact
Censorship To

MOSCOW, March 27 (Reu
—Academician Andrei Sak
and five other liberal scie
and writers said today that
support the Soviet Union's
sion to join the Interna
Copyright Convention May 2
warned that it could lead t
suppression rather than the
tection of Soviet authors' ri
In an open letter to the U
Nations Educational, Scie
and Cultural Organization,
warned that Soviet ce
"harsh and arbitrary" p
might now be applied o
international scale.
Mr. Sakharov, who h
develop the Soviet hyd
bomb, said: "In the special
cumstances of our country,
law about the state's monopo
foreign trade could be conv
into a power which limits
even completely suppresses
copyrights of Soviet citizens
"Ideological and aest
censorship has always
extremely rigorous in our cou
and in recent years has be
ever more harsh and arbitr
he added.

Israeli Prices Rise

JERUSALEM, March 27 (
ters).—Prices of gasoline,
rettes and other commodities
today in Israel as a mean
combating inflation. Howe
the prices of bread, cooking
potatoes, rice and coffee wil
main unchanged.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy
ANKARA	15	59	Sunny
ATHENS	18	64	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Rain
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy
CAIRO	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Sunny
FLORENCE	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	49	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Overcast
LONDON	11	52	Fair
MADRID	9	48	Rain
MILAN	17	63	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—3	27	Sunny
MOSCOW	14	57	Sunny
MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy
NEW YORK	9	48	Sunny
NICE	17	63	Cloudy
OSLO	5	41	Rain
PARIS	13	55	Fair
PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
ROME	19	66	Cloudy
SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Fair
TEL AVIV	21	70	Overcast
TUNIS	11	52	Rain
VENICE	17	63	Fair
VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
WARSAW	18	64	Sunny
WASHINGTON	15	59	Fair
ZURICH	12	54	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Ca
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GM

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مكتبة من الأهل

xon Vetoes Job Bill, Warns Could Lead to Higher Taxes

By Fred Farris

SHINGTON, March 27 —President Nixon today a $2.6 billion vocational litation bill, declaring that "big-spending bills" could, roved, bring a 15 percent personal income taxes.

cking his first veto on tion approved by the new ongress, Mr. Nixon warned nate in a message that he reject other bills which extravagant price tags."

get Director Roy L. Ash ba vetoed measure could Mr. Nixon's budget recom-tions by $1 billion over a year period. He said Mr. Nixon, despite his veto, is "an ardent supporter of vocational rehabilitation legislation," and as President has increased federal spending for such programs by 75 percent to $650 million.

Both Mr. Ash and White House legislative liaison officials said they were confident Congress would sustain the veto.

Meanwhile, the Senate passed and sent to the President's desk two bills that extend the Solid Waste Disposal and Clean Air Acts for one year while the legislators study their effectiveness. The waste-disposal bill, which the administration supports, would authorize $238.5 million for the Environmental Protection Agency to develop recycling and disposal techniques and for the Department of Interior to study mining waste disposal. The administration reportedly plans to spend only $5 million this year on the program.

Mr. Nixon returned to his desk today after a long weekend at Key Biscayne, Fla. Defending his veto of the vocational measure, the President said in a message to the Senate:

"The American people have repeatedly shown that they want to hold a firm line on both prices and taxes. I stand solidly with them . . . I shall therefore veto those big-spending bills which would jeopardize our economic hopes for the future."

The President continued: "To some members of the Congress, a $1-billion increase in federal spending may seem only a small crack in the dam. But there are more than a dozen other bills already before Congress which already carry extravagant price tags . . .

"If we allow the big spenders to sweep aside budgetary restraints, we can expect an increase of more than $50 billion in federal spending before the end of fiscal year 1975. This would force upon us the unacceptable choice of either raising taxes substantially—perhaps as much as 15 percent in personal income taxes—or inviting a hefty boost in consumer prices and interest rates."

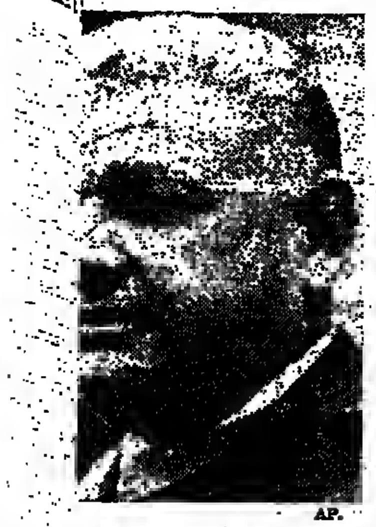
The President vetoed an even larger $3.4 billion vocational rehabilitation bill late last year, after Congress had adjourned.

Today's rejected legislation would have given grants to states and communities to help the physically and mentally handicapped and could have set up programs to aid those with serious spinal injuries and severe kidney diseases.

Aside from its cost, Mr. Nixon said he objected to the bill because:

- It would provide new medical services which he said could be better provided under other programs.
- It would provide a hodgepodge of seven new programs which would duplicate and overlap existing services.
- It would unnecessarily add to the federal bureaucracy by creating a new agency and confuse lines of responsibility.
- It would "cruelly raise the hopes of the handicapped in a way that we could never responsibly hope to fulfill."

The President has proposed a bill to provide approximately $650 million each year for the next three years. According to Mr. Ash, the vetoed measure would have exceeded the President's proposal by $50 million in fiscal 1973, $400 million in fiscal 1974 and $550 million in 1975.



AP.

William Prater

ıe Union Aide ilty in Killing 3 Yablonskis

E, Pa., March 27 (WP).— l Mine Workers organizer m J. Prater was convicted ight of first-degree murder th of the 1969 New Year's ayings of UMW rebel Joseph ablonski, his wife and a ter.

seven-man, five-woman deliberated almost seven before convicting Prater, La Follette, Tenn., in the achian coal fields.

three convictions each an automatic life-imprisonsentence, Trial Judge Ed- H. Carney can decide if the ice will run concurrently or utively.

er sat motionless, his face d, as the jury was polled. al of his six children began ng loudly as the first verdict ead. His wife sat dry-eyed motionless, staring straight

er is the third person con- in the murder case. Three have pleaded guilty. Albert ase, secretary-treasurer of JMW's District 19 in the ucky-Tennessee coal fields, a th defendant, is scheduled ond trial in June.

inger in Mexico

XICO CITY, March 27 —Henry A. Kissinger com- here yesterday with Pres- Luis Echeverria on the eve e Mexican leader's trip to Soviet Union, China and countries. Mr. Kissinger een vacationing in Acapulco. esidential spokesman said alks touched on Mr. Eche- 's travel plans, but the main was Mr. Kissinger's Aca- vacation.

ıngress Democrats Back eturn to Phase-2 Controls

By James L. Rowe Jr.

ASHINGTON, March 27 —Democratic congressional rs today called for a return broad set of wage and price ols that the administration doned in January.

ey also endorsed legislation duced by Democratic mem- of the House Banking and ency Committee which would e all prices and interest rates 0 days at their March 16 and which would fix rents heir Jan. 10 level.

e committee is holding hear- this week on extending the dent's authority to impose and price controls. That ority expires April 30. The te voted last week to extend President's authority.

The administration replaced its Phase-2 economic controls with a more flexible set of "self-administered controls" on Jan. 11.

Today's action increases chances that Congress will require the President to reimpose mandatory controls, although the Senate last week rejected a proposal by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., to impose a temporary freeze on wages and prices. The Senate did approve an amendment requiring mandatory rent controls in any metropolitan area where the apartment vacancy rate falls below 5.5 percent.

In a joint statement, House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., called the lifting of Phase-2 controls "premature." The joint Democratic leadership said that "legislation providing anything short of Phase-2 controls would be inadequate."

Others at Session

The statement was issued after a meeting of the House and Senate Democratic leadership. Attending with Rep. Albert and Sen. Mansfield were House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts, Senate Majority Whip Robert Byrd, of West Virginia; House Majority Whip John McFall, of California and Sen. Frank Moss, of Utah.

Rep. Albert and Sen. Mansfield said in the statement that the leadership took note of "several factors contributing to the inadequacy of present administration economic policies," including "rising inflation and cost of foods, lumber, steel and other items; the recent devaluation of the dollar, the second such action in 15 months; the recent precipitous drop in the stock market, the continued adverse balance of trade and rapidly rising rents."

banian Priest eportedly Shot r Baptism Rite

ENNA, March 27 (AP).—The rian Roman Catholic news cy Kathpress said today a t has been reported executed ooting in Albania for secret- aptizing a child.

athpress said reports from ents in the Albania-Yugo- border area identified the t as the Rev. Stephan Kurti, nmate at a labor camp.

e agency added that the yman was reported to have asked by a woman to baptize child and was seen doing it. was then reported to the orities.

eligious ceremonies have been ibited in Albania since 1967. churches, monasteries and r places of worship in the try—268 buildings in all— e closed, destroyed or convert- for profane purposes, Kath- ss said.

Associated Press.

LITTLE BIG MAN—33-inch-tall Mihaly Mezaros, believed to be world's smallest man, in New York's John F. Kennedy Airport. He arrived from Budapest, not Lilliput, to join the Ringling Bros. Circus. Of course!

Richardson Reports

China Missile Range Is Seen Extending to All Russia Soon

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP).—Calling attention to the emergence of China as "a major nuclear power in its region," Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson reported to Congress yesterday that "China's nuclear reach will soon extend to all of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Richardson, on Capitol Hill to open the Pentagon's formal defense of its new $79-billion budget request, appeared to be referring to indications that China would soon deploy a new 3,500-mile-range missile able to reach many of Russia's main cities west of the Urals, including Moscow.

While the Pentagon, in its previous reports to Congress each year at budget time, has reported what was known about Chinese missile developments, Mr. Richardson's statement was the first in which the Pentagon has spelled out clearly the potential nuclear threat that China poses to the Soviet Union.

In the past, most attention has been focused on when a Chinese missile could span 6,000 or 7,000 miles to reach the United States. Mr. Richardson said that China's nuclear reach also could extend to the United States "by the end of this decade." But his reference to Russia as a potential Chinese target comes at a time of considerable speculation among defense and foreign policy specialists about whether the Soviet Union was ever, or is now, planning a surprise strike against China to wipe out its budding nuclear arsenals, and how much the fear of such a strike may have pushed China toward a greater accommodation with the United States.

Soviet Tests Cited

Mr. Richardson, as is usual for defense secretaries at this time of year, called attention also to continuing Soviet tests of three new versions of existing long-range missiles.

Thus, despite better relations with both Communist powers, Mr. Richardson said that "regardless of what we hope the ultimate intentions of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China may be, we must keep before us a clear-eyed calculation of their present and future military capabilities."

U.S. officials say that China currently has about 50 medium and intermediate-range missiles deployed above ground and able to reach targets 600 to 1,500 miles away.

Those missiles could hit some Siberian cities, but not the Soviet heartland.

The Chinese also are reportedly building new underground silos—only about three of which are now said to be completed—for a 3,500-mile-range missile, which is in the class of a short-range ICBM.

New Missile Developed

Peking also has developed, but not yet tested, a very large new missile—roughly equivalent in size to the Soviet SS19 ICBM—with an estimated eventual range of 5,000 to 7,000 miles. That missile has been on and off the test-launching pad several times, but has not been fired yet and is probably still several years from deployment.

The Chinese recently also have built a large computerized radar facility which faces the Soviet border and is believed to be designed to warn of missile attack.

While the prospect of a Soviet "pre-emptive" strike against China continues to be raised in some quarters, top-ranking U.S. defense officials privately express a belief that such a strike was never, and is not now, viewed as a serious possibility at the top civilian levels of the Soviet government. They do not, however, dispute the idea that the Chinese fear such a move. The growth of China's own nuclear force appears to make a Soviet strike less likely, since some of China's well-hidden missiles might survive and retaliate.

Russia Is Said To Test Three New ICBMs

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI).—Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today that the Soviet Union is "actively testing" three entirely new intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) which could replace and upgrade the existing Soviet arsenal.

The Russians also are expanding their missile force, Adm. Moorer said, with deployment of improved multi-warhead SS-11 missiles expected by midsummer in 60 of 90 "mystery silos" built in the last two years. He said this would give Russia 1,590 operational ICBMs.

Testifying before a Senate appropriations subcommittee, Adm. Moorer said the new Russian missile developments are permissible under the Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) agreement, which limited numbers and sizes but not improvements.

It was the first time the Defense Department had revealed any information gathered by its intelligence analysts on the three new ICBM missile development programs.

No New U.S. Plans

"In contrast to the United States, which does not have any new ICBM systems under development at this time," Adm. Moorer said, "the Soviet Union is actively testing three new or significantly improved ICBMs—an SS-9, a replacement SS-11 and an SS-13."

The admiral said: "It is still too early to draw any firm conclusions as to the ultimate goals of the three new Soviet ICBM development programs. We have reason to believe, however, that these goals include increased prelaunch survivability, accuracy, and improved re-entry systems."

One other probable goal, he said, is providing the new missiles with multiple-bomb warheads, a weapon known as the MIRV, which the United States has had for years but the Soviet Union has yet to perfect. It can be aimed at separate targets.

Italian Visiting Israel

TEL AVIV, March 27 (UPI).—Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici arrived yesterday for a four-day official visit and offered his country's help in achieving peace in the Middle East.

JUST OUT: MRG's NEW REPORT
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U.S.-Style University Rising In Long-Neglected Calabria

By Paul Hofmann

COSENZA, Italy, March 27 (NYT).—In this remote corner of the deep south, close to the wild Sila Mountains, Italy's first American-type college campus is taking shape.

Only one classroom is functioning at present and some of the dormitories are so far only concrete shells built cliff-like on the slopes of a hill. But members of the first-year faculty already speak of the "Italian MIT."

It will undoubtedly take some time before the fledgling University of Calabria, just north of Cosenza, will at all resemble the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. But for this long-neglected region the new center of higher learning already spells a word that Calabrians have not up to now been using frequently—hope.

"It's a great thing to take part in something completely new—there is this feeling of enthusiasm here" said Giuliano Dolcetti, a graduate of Bologna University who has worked at Stanford University and is teaching chemistry at the new engineering department here.

"All our Italian universities are hopelessly antiquated and frightfully overcrowded," Dr. Dolcetti remarked. "Here we are building according to a model that has been successful in the United States and elsewhere."

All the students will have to learn English. Plans foresee a language laboratory with audio-visual aids on campus, together with a computer center and a large library.

In an almost revolutionary departure from southern Italian academic traditions, the new Calabrian college will not have a law school. In the existing universities in this part of the country—in Naples, Bari, Messina, Palermo and Catania—some 20,000 students are seeking law degrees at present and will eventually swell the already plethoric ranks of Italian lawyers and bureaucrats.

The Cosenza university, instead, is to concentrate on training the type of experts that Italy, especially its south, needs most—engineers, geologists, environmentalists, economists and social scientists.

The Cosenza institution will be the country's first university where students are screened for acceptance, must live on campus and must attend classes.

In all the older academic centers in 41 Italian cities, a high-school graduation certificate is normally sufficient for entrance, few students ever show up for work, and many live in distant places and report only for examinations, for which they prepare from textbooks or mimeographed transcripts of professors' lectures.

Students in Cosenza are eligible for scholarships that are lavish by Italian standards.

The first year of the Calabrian university coincides with renewed efforts by the government and parliament to reform the existing institutions of higher learning, including such degree factories as Rome State University, which has more than 100,000 students.

When the Cosenza campus is completed by—it is hoped—1980, its maximum enrollment will be 12,000 students. Seventy percent of them must, under state law, come from the region of Calabria, which has no other academic center. To favor poor students, the rules discriminate against Calabrians whose families can afford to send them to schools in other parts of the country.

Senator Says Millions in U.S. Suffer as Pension Plans Fail

LONDON, March 27 (UPI).—Sen. Harrison A. Williams jr., D., N.J., said today that retirement is a financial nightmare for many Americans.

Sen. Williams, chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, criticized the general state of pension plans in the United States in a speech at the opening of a 10-nation conference on health, welfare and pension plans.

He said that his Senate Labor subcommittee conducted a three-year investigation into pension plans in America and found that "for far too many workers, the retirement benefits they look forward to never materialize."

He said that a survey of 87 major pension plans, representing 20 percent of all private pension-plan assets in the United States, "uncovered the disturbing information that fewer than one-fourth of all the participants who left those plans in 1950 received any benefits."

"Behind each example of lost pension benefits lies a story of broken dreams and individual financial catastrophe," Sen. Williams said.

He called on the Nixon administration to support a bill that he and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., have introduced in Congress to reform the pension-plan industry in the United States.

Sen. Williams said that the bill would guarantee that employees are credited with at least 30 percent of their accrued pension benefits after eight years of service, and an additional 10 percent for each year after that.

The bill would also establish a federally administered insurance program to provide safeguards against loss of pension benefits under plans terminated when companies go out of business or are sold.

'No Real Assurance'

"Millions of Americans labor 30, 40 or more years in the belief that a comfortable and well-earned retirement awaits them," Sen. Williams said. "They are relying on the pension credits they set aside during their working lives to provide economic security during the so-called 'golden years.' But as things stand now, many workers have no real assurance of ever receiving those benefits."

"We must make sure the dream of retirement does not turn out to be a nightmare instead," he said.

The five-day meeting is being held within the framework of the eighth annual convention of the American Eastern Conference of Health, Welfare and Pension plans.

Ex-Draft Chief, Gen. Hershey, Retires at 79

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—Amid ruffles and flourishes, former draft chief Lewis B. Hershey retired today as an Army four-star general after 62 years of military service.

Gen. Hershey heard himself hailed as the man "who marshaled two generations of Americans in defense of freedom."

Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson presided over a full-honors military ceremony in front of the Pentagon. Participating were an honor guard representing all the armed services and a battery of artillery that fired a 17-gun salute.

Gen. Hershey, the oldest military man on active duty, has been special adviser to President Nixon on manpower mobilization since February, 1970. Before that, he had been draft director since World War II days.

Tory Group Supports A Return of Hanging

LONDON, March 27 (Reuters).—A group of 40 parliamentarians from the ruling Conservative party tonight decided to establish a committee to seek restoration of hanging in Britain.

The committee will be chaired by Carol Mather, who said that a deputation would meet Home Secretary Robert Carr next Tuesday to discuss the matter. He said the members of the group—none of whom holds positions in the government—were agreed that there had been a considerable shift in parliamentary opinion since the House of Commons permanently revoked the death penalty in 1969.

Yugoslav Wins Bet, Dies

ZRENJANIN, Yugoslavia, March 27 (UPI).—Milivoj Simic, 34, bet a friend today that he could drink one liter of 40 percent alcohol slivovitz—plum brandy—in one gulp. He won the bet and died two hours later from alcoholic poisoning.

Mrs. Farkas Confirmed As Luxembourg Envoy

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI).—The Senate yesterday confirmed Mrs. Ruth Farkas of New York City as U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg. The nomination had been delayed for a week in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which sought information from government auditors on the timing of her $300,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

The Senate also confirmed the nominations of William B. Macomber, Under Secretary of State for Administration, to be ambassador to Turkey, and V. John Krebbiel of California to be ambassador to Finland.

Soviet-Swiss Accord

MOSCOW, March 27 (Reuters).—Switzerland and the Soviet Union have agreed to set up a joint commission to develop technological and economic cooperation, Tass reported today. Swiss Economic Affairs Minister Ernst Brugger, the first member of the Swiss cabinet to pay an official visit to Moscow, arrived here yesterday for talks with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev.

Drug Charge Jails Son of U.K. Spy Chief

Father Is Head of Espionage Abroad

LONDON, March 27 (Reuters).—The drug-addict son of Britain's secret service chief was sentenced today to four years and nine months in jail for possessing heroin and opium.

The sentence was passed at London's Old Bailey Court after a trial in which Charles Rennie, 26, was accused of frittering away a £50,000 inheritance to satisfy his craving for drugs.

The same jail term was ordered for Rennie's wife, Christine, 24, on similar charges.

The case dented Britain's Official Secrets Act by bringing to public knowledge the fact that Rennie's father, Sir John Rennie, was the head of the department known as MI 6.

This is the organization that runs Britain's spy network abroad. The names of its head and his operatives are normally not allowed to be published in Britain.

When it came out in court that Rennie's father was chief of MI 6, British papers at first refrained from disclosing his name. The ban was lifted after a West German magazine revealed the identities of father and son.

It was suggested in the British press that Sir John might have been considered a security risk himself because of his son's addiction.

But the court was told that Sir John had not spoken to his son or daughter-in-law since Charles married in 1971. Sir John is due to retire in January, when he reaches 60.

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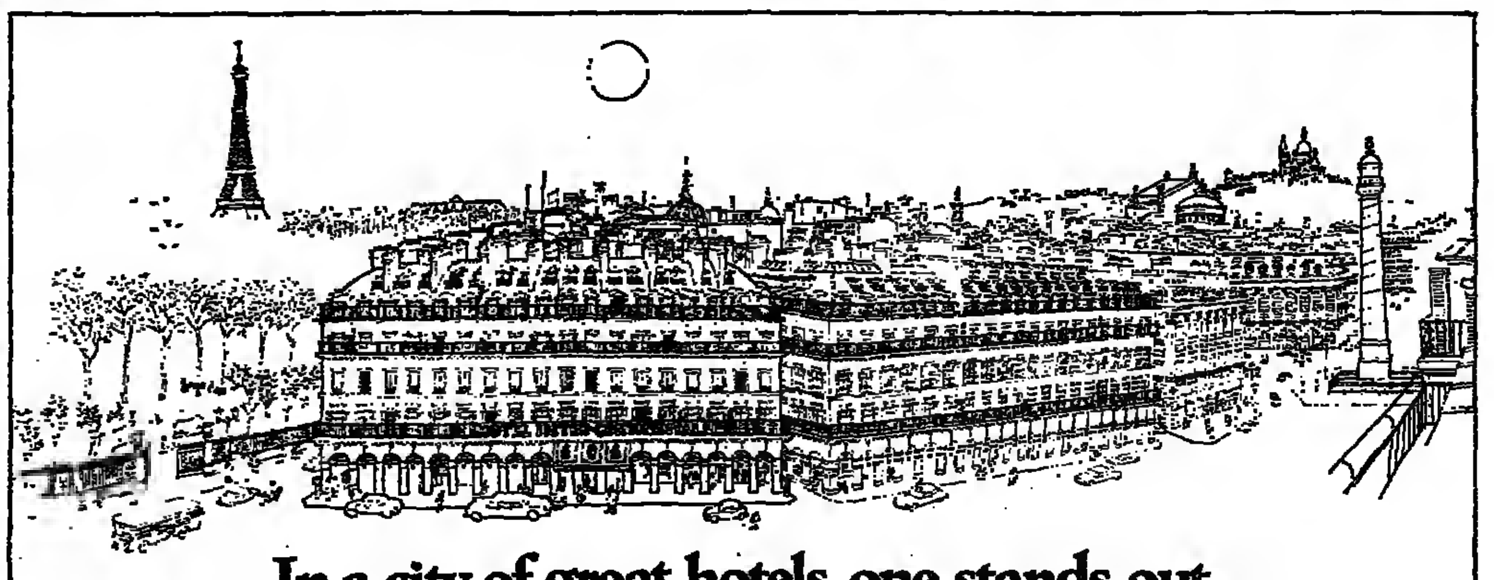

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Wednesday, March 28, 1973 * *

Europe and America

The Amsterdam conference on the relationship between Europe and America may have a nostalgic atmosphere for its participants. But it also marks the very considerable changes that have come over both continents: the increasing strength of Western Europe and the more modest role that the United States will henceforth play in world affairs. It is by no means accidental that NATO Secretary-General Luns felt obliged to warn his "fellow Europeans" that "prosperity is not a substitute for security"—a warning which would hardly have been necessary in the days when NATO was aborning.

The role that the United States played in promoting both security and prosperity for Western Europe in those earlier days marks one of the most constructive acts of statecraft that any American government has performed. Now, the kind of security that the Atlantic partnership should attempt is in question, and there is a virtual confrontation of two prosperities. But the earlier U.S. role should not be forgotten by either side. Neither should another significant difference between then and now be overlooked.

In the immediate postwar period, there was as much talk of the "third force" that Western Europe could interpose between the United States and the Soviet Union as there is now of the non-European, non-American, non-Soviet "third world." The "third force" then was as relatively ineffectual as the "third world" is now—and for much the same reasons: a lack of either economic or strategic power, and a reliance upon outside sources to provide both.

Western Europe has regained a very large measure of economic and military strength, and has the institutions which could unify those strengths. But there is no longer the same necessity, or excuse, for thinking of Europe as a barrier between Moscow and Washington; the United States is on reasonably good terms with the Soviet Union and both are seeking to reduce barriers, rather than encourage the erection of new ones. Western Europe now seems less a potential battleground of the superpowers than a potential superpower on its own, able to play an effective part in world affairs.

This does not mean, as Mr. Luns and a number of other speakers in Amsterdam have pointed out, that the Atlantic partnership should be dissolved. On the contrary, ties of trade and alliance are still so intertwined across the Atlantic and around the world that it is more important than ever to keep the agencies they have created in working order. It is simply that the facts of present-day interdependence are not those which prevailed in the years immediately following the end of World War II; they constitute a condition which is less a defensive challenge than a constructive one. And such conferences as that in Amsterdam can do much to expand and clarify the rationale of the new order of things.

The World Game

A generation ago two Princeton professors initiated the modern mathematical study of strategy, a subject known technically as the Theory of Games. There has been much progress in this field since then; but even now the mathematicians are unable to provide a cookbook of guaranteed strategic recipes for the diplomat, the general or the businessman. One reason is that the analysis has shown that any game or other competition with three or more participants has extraordinarily complex possibilities since the "players" can make and unmake coalitions in complicated, changing patterns of rivalry and cooperation.

The truth of this humbling conclusion is apparent to anyone who studies the 1973 world game, i.e., the present unusually fluid relations among the powers in the weeks since the cease-fire in Vietnam. In that period there have been such diverse developments as the obvious display of anxiety in Moscow that the United States get moving on the trade expansion agreed on last year; the Washington-Peking agreement effectively to inaugurate diplomatic relations; Japan's broad hints that it is ready to make concessions in return for formal conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese treaty; continuation of Western economic cooperation despite strains created by American devaluation and accompanying monetary market turmoil. This list could easily be expanded.

* * *

In earlier centuries, what is here called the world game was known as balance of power politics, and it was played primarily on a European stage stretching from London to St. Petersburg. But now the world game has outgrown parochial boundaries. Today there are many independent players, and the chief participants no longer share so much in the way of common culture and common assumption as was true in the centuries of Richelieu, Metternich and Disraeli.

The Nixon administration has made significant gains these past two years by regarding the world game as a three-contestant matter among the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the United States—and taking advantage of the leverage available from the antagonism between Peking and Moscow. To the extent that the administration has improved American relations with both the Soviet and the Chinese governments and received help from both sides to extricate this country from Vietnam, it has done well. But there are reasons for disquiet about the future success of this strategy.

One reason derives from the impression Moscow may be getting these days that Washington is building a much closer relationship with Peking than with the Kremlin—an impression that must have been strengthened by the extraordinary emphasis Mr. Nixon placed on his appointment of Ambassador Bruce while his choice of a new envoy to Moscow is still unknown.

* * *

A second reason springs from the administration's neglect—or worse—of other key areas as it has pursued its courtship of Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, and Leonid Brezhnev. The bruises American policy has administered to Japan during the past two years are too well known to require repetition. Many of our Western European allies feel neglected and worried by American policy, while in Latin America and Africa there are many who wonder if the administration is at all conscious of the existence of their nations and peoples. President Nixon seemed to recognize this restiveness vis-a-vis American policy in the non-Communist world by indicating the other day that he might soon be doing some fence-mending in these areas.

There is no alternative to playing the world game; but nowadays it must be played with the understanding that it has more than three players whose interests, needs and ambitions must constantly be considered and conciliated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Relevance of Noel Coward

To many today, Sir Noel Coward must represent a kind of brittle-mannered anachronism—like some emigre from the Paris of the French Revolution, giving dancing lessons in rugged villages along the old American frontier. His own appraisal of himself as possessing a "talent to amuse" seems outdated in a period when the goal of "black humor" is not to amuse, but to destroy, and his witty comments on his own abilities and limitations are quite foreign to the black humorists who can laugh at anything except themselves.

Yes, Sir Noel was far more than a period piece; his range of abilities—in acting, in writing, in directing, in song—will remain astonishing on the personal level. And his range of dramatic comment, from the Roaring Twenties, through the grim thirties and the wars of the forties, constitute no mean record of an astonishing time.

Above all, he created—in his own life as well as in the characters he placed in his plays—individuals. It is a curious fact that a generation which is glorifying self-expression has given literature far more symbols than persons, and in books and on the stage has let individuality be swallowed up by social causes, ethnic conflicts and gimmicks of style and theatrical device. Perhaps the recent renewal of interest in the Coward corpus was simply nostalgia; one can hope that it also marked a return to a more rational and technically competent depiction of the human condition. In any case, this many-sided man brought much delight during his life—and he may still bring light after his death.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

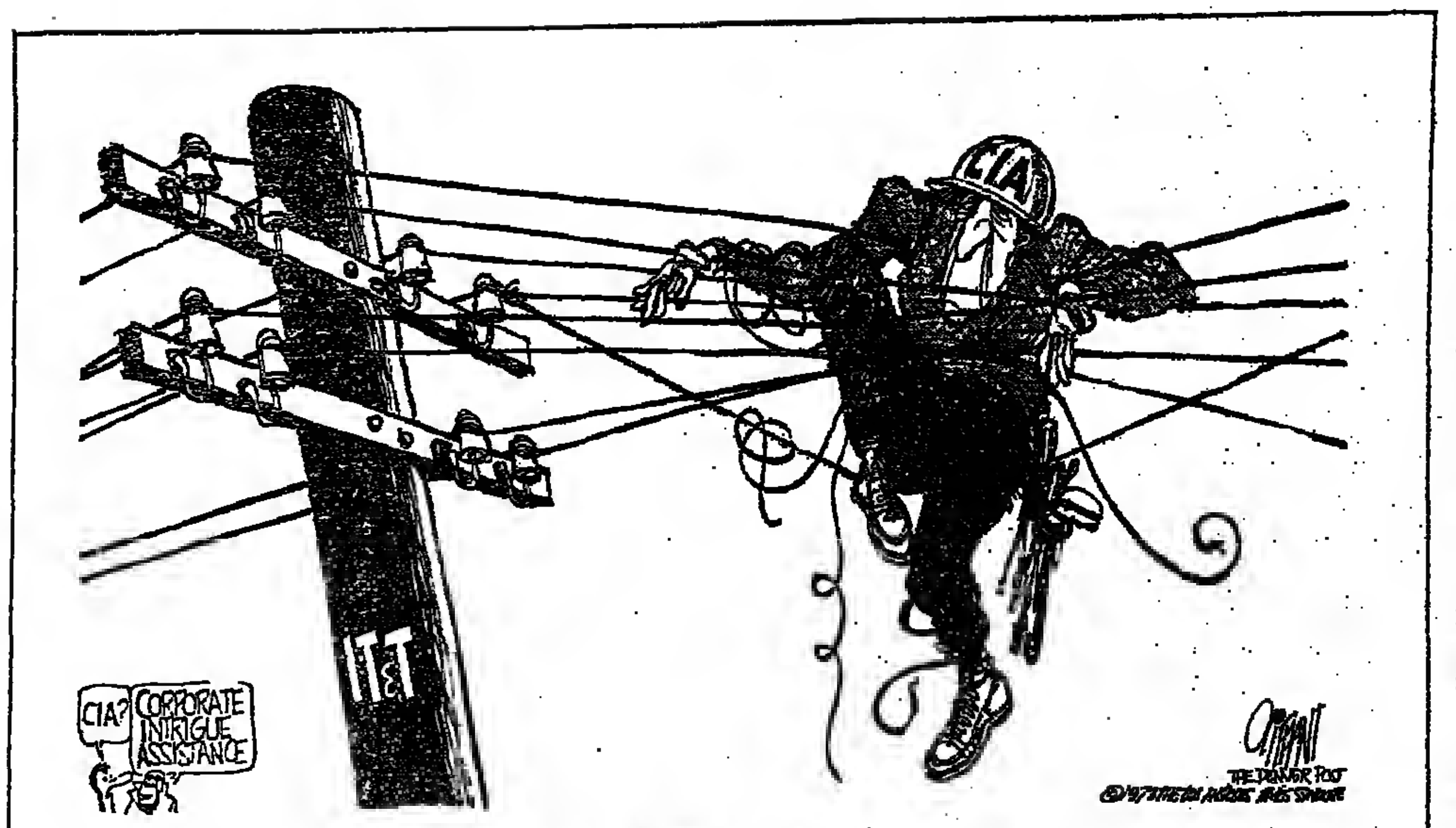
March 28, 1898

MADRID—Spain has taken the stand which the readers of these dispatches must have been prepared for long ago, but which apparently has never been credited in the United States. This country has given her decision that she will neither accept any money offer for Cuba, nor the so-called friendly intervention in Cuba by the United States, nor the claim for damages concerning the Maine, all of which would be considered derogatory to the national dignity.

Fifty Years Ago

March 28, 1923

PARIS—Sarah Bernhardt will be buried at the Père Lachaise Cemetery here tomorrow afternoon, following impressive funeral ceremonies at the Church of St. François de Sales, which will begin at noon. The family last night decided on this course after a request by the Paris Municipal Council for authorization to direct all the funeral arrangements as the tribute of the French capital to the renown of the great actress and also as a token of national affection.



'The Service Division'

Mideast, South Asia: Challenges to Peace

By James P. Brown

NEW YORK.—De-escalation, if not elimination, of the Indochina war leaves at least two areas of recent conflict and unresolved grievances to challenge President Nixon's aspirations for "a generation of peace"—the Middle East and South Asia.

A tour of these volatile regions made during Mr. Nixon's "Mideast month" and discussions with Arab and Israeli envoys in Washington following UN Secretary-General Waldheim's exploratory visits to South Asian capitals did not encourage optimism, especially in the Middle East.

The diplomatic-military stalemate is generating a mood of deepening frustration that could lead at any time to the overthrow of the government of President Anwar Sadat, possibly by a new fanatical regime modeled on that of the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. Confronted with the possibility of continuing deadlock, normally sober and moderate government officials reacted with emotional threats of some desperate military adventure, even at the cost of another devastating Egyptian defeat.

Cairo Is Bitter

The Egyptians are bitterly disappointed over the failure of the United States to press Israel for concessions in Sinai, especially after President Sadat's eviction of the Russians. But they eventually still hope for a miracle from Washington. They see the growing importance of Middle East oil as a "positive" factor favoring American-Arab cooperation.

On the surface, however, Egyptian foreign policy experts don't offer President Nixon much room for maneuver. They insist that any agreement for a partial Israeli pullback from the Suez Canal must be part of a comprehensive settlement in which they will yield "not one inch" of Egyptian territory. Some veteran foreign observers believe that the Egyptians in fact would make substantial concessions in Sinai if they were artfully concealed in some elaborately contrived package, such as Henry Kissinger might devise.

There doesn't seem to be any doubt, however, that a minimum condition for settlement must be some Israeli acknowledgment of ultimate Egyptian sovereignty over all of its former territory. There is no indication in Jerusalem that this concession will be forthcoming.

Despite growing criticism of government inflexibility in some intellectual quarters, the dominant mood in Israel is one of confidence and satisfaction with the status quo. Foreign Office spokesmen continue to insist that "everything is negotiable" if the Arabs will just sit down and talk. At the same time they speak of border changes encompassing not less than 40 percent of Sinai and at least 25 to 30 percent of the West Bank, including all of Jerusalem.

Borders aren't the real problems, however, according to a key aide in the premier's office. Discounting prospects for an early peace, he explained that in his view—and in the view of most Israelis—Arab states and leaders, possibly excepting King Hussein, have not really accepted the fact of Israel. Any settlement reached under these conditions, he said, would merely be a prelude to another war. If the Arabs are serious about making peace, they still have to convince the Israelis that they mean it.

A legacy of suspicion and hatred also seriously inhibits negotiations on the Indian subcontinent. Nevertheless, reconciliation may be possible. South Asia is blessed with three strong and pragmatic leaders who appear to share a common conviction that peace is in their own best interests.

Negotiating

President Bhutto argues convincingly that he is "determined" to recognize Bangladesh—provided he receives prior assurances that 90,000 war prisoners, still held by India, will be returned without war-crimes trials in Bangladesh that would inflame Pakistani passions. He is not willing to renounce his interest in "self-determination" in disputed Kashmir, but he is ready to shelve that issue indefinitely.

Mrs. Gandhi is not likely to dismiss Kashmir so lightly, but she is reported to be negotiating with Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmiri leader, for some arrangement that would keep the Vale within the Indian Union on terms more acceptable to the Kashmiri Moslems and less irritating to Pakistan. The Indians, though clearly embarrassed over the prisoners and anxious to be rid of them, are reluctant to move without the acquiescence of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Dacca.

Having confirmed his unchallenged leadership in a sweeping election victory, the sheikh may now be more accommodating on the question of the prisoners and war-crimes trials—if he is assured recognition and the return of 300,000 Bengalis still held in Pakistan.

The possibilities for a deal are obvious. Tha time would appear to be ripe for someone—perhaps Secretary-General Waldheim—to quietly promote a settlement.

The U.S. and Japan's New Deal

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO.—Japanese internal development and American external trade are directly linked in the mind of Kakuei Tanaka, this country's pragmatic premier. His thesis can be simply stated.

If his Grand Design for social improvement of Asia's leading industrial power can be carried out, this will require so heavy an investment in Japan's own domestic needs that its current advantage in the international export market will be appreciably cut.

As he sees it, the result would be a perceptible benefit for U.S. trade with Japan, which now exports more than $3 billion a year more to America than it buys. For him, the closing of that gap, which is at the root of U.S. balance of payments and monetary difficulties, would help this nation's biggest commercial partner while simultaneously improving Japanese living standards.

Logical Argument

Whether Tanaka can actually achieve this vision remains to be seen. Certainly there is logic in his argument. Japan's current foreign trade advantage is based on relatively low wages and internal consumption as well as on high productivity.

The premier explained this concept to me during an hour and a half conversation at his private residence overlooking the putting green where *he* likes to practice. The salon was furnished by two electric heaters, eight sofas and one squat arm chair. The head of an antlered Hokkaido stag looked glumly down upon us.

He is an active, quick-talking, self-made man, stocky, well-dressed, given to easy smiles and swift gestures. He spoke in Japanese, simultaneously interpreted, explaining that he wanted to entirely remodel his nation.

He talks of creating a hundred new cities, each of 250,000 population, and constructing a thousand new dams, mechanizing agriculture and building a vast communications system.

He claims this year's budget of $48 billion allotted more than 60 percent to this program which he calls equivalent to Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal except that this "grand design" was not inspired by economic depression.

Instead, he says it is needed because Japan's "social infrastructure" is only one-quarter that of the United States. Heavy investment in national living standards would, he insists, automatically reduce the Japanese competitive position in foreign trade.

Shift of Funds

Within two years, the shift of national funds to domestic requirements and regularization of commercial and monetary relationships can, he believes, bring about a "satisfactory situation" in the American balance of payments vis-a-vis Japan.

Tanaka stresses a desire to retain close links with Washington. He says the free world is economically dominated by the United States, the Common Market and Japan and adds: "From our point of view the Common Market differs from Japan more than the United States. Geographically and intellectually we are closer to America than Europe. It is imperative that we work together.

"You Americans have had your burdens and suffering in Asia and have paid your price. We would like to help you. Take the latest dollar crisis: The United States alone could not solve it, therefore Japan participated in the solution. And the same has been true in tariff negotiations. We want to expand world trade, not to contract it.

"The world's moral leadership must be American and the American position must be defended. We only hope the dollar will become stronger. It must maintain its role as the key currency."

The premier sees the United States and Japan as both particularly concerned by shrinking supplies of energy and believes they should rely more on nuclear power. But at the same time new sources of oil and natural gas can be developed.

Siberian Oil Bid

Tanaka has been urging President Nixon to support a U.S.-Japanese joint ventura in exploiting Soviet Siberia's oil deposits at Tyumen. If arrangements can be worked out with Moscow, Japan has in mind investing $1 billion.

He claims the American Gulf Oil Co. is considering putting up $200 million if the idea is approved by the National Security Council in Washington. However, negotiations on this, as well as natural gas resources at Yakutsk, have not yet reached agreement.

According to the premier, his basic priority is to accelerate Japan's internal development and thereby to eliminate the existing U.S. trade gap by ending this country's advantages. The question is: Can he deliver? Tanaka has proven himself a big talker on Japan's conservative political horizon. But so far he has not been able to produce any dramatic results and his popularity rating has slipped.

The Case Of Allende And ITT

By Wm. F. Buckley jr.

NEW YORK.—It is by no mea obvious why everyone pe sists in referring to the electi of Salvador Allende as a pur "internal" matter. It was nev any such thing, and if o Harold Geneen of ITT recogniz the character of the Allen victory, why then Harold Gene is a lot smarter than most of t senators who are interrogati officials from ITT and drinki deep drafts of sanctimony ov ITT's offer to contribute $1 m lion towards any governme sponsored plan to prevent t installation of Allende as pr ident of Chile.

We are talking about Septe ber, 1970. On Sept. 4, Allende w a plurality, which did not au matically entitle him to be na ed president of Chile. That de sion was for the parliament make, at a scheduled session Oct. 24. The question is wheth ITT had a legitimate interest adding its pressure to that others to persuade the parl ment to name someone ot than Allende or, better still, call for a new election betw Allende and Eduardo Fre , wh election, by the way, Frei wo easily have won.

How can the Chilean outco be said to have been purely internal matter? The officers ITT, having carefully observed campaign of Mr. Allende and promises he made, concluded t he would certainly proceed nationalize the Chilean te phone company. By everyo reckoning the value of IT holdings was $153 million

The ITT people were sm enough to anticipate that w Allende got around to natio izing the telephone company would offer for it a small fr tion of its acknowledged va That he would, in effect, con cate the property. In due cou Allende offered $24 million the $153 million asset, p ing the ITT officials to have b altogether accurate in their fo bodings.

We return to the question: what sense is it an "inter matter if A decides to steal property of B? The fact tha is a country and B is merel corporation says only that B going to suffer considerable advantages in attempting cope with A. It hardly says t B ought not to attempt to c with A. ITT did not, as it h pens, mount its own operatio Chile, attempting to persuade parliament not to vote Allende. It merely offered contribute to any United St enterprise aimed at the s purpose.

Beg the Question

To suggest that foreign g ernments are not involved should not be involved in w tling for the favor of the majo in swing countries which points of contact in the cold is simply to beg the questi How is it that the Soviet Un and Castro Cuba were so inter ed in the election of Allende to spend millions of dollars commit entire communicat industries to the end of elec him?

What President Allende fin did to ITT was, very simply take over the operation of telephone company without compensation whatsoever. Th who are anxious to make point at the expense of Am ican business, who say that got what was coming to it in light of its proffered intervent make a rather clumsy mistake was not until the spring of that Jack Anderson published secret memoranda revealing IT offer of a million dollars to Allende. But it was in Septem 1971, that Allende simply over the Chilean telephone c pany, more or less without c ment: A clean theft of $153 lion. I do not believe that e one who is a shareholder of believes that that act by Allende is a purely internal af There is no internal right any country to steal the good other people.

I wish that the spirit of were more pervasive. I bel that governments should not immune from punishment acts of aggression against eigners. If only American b ness had one-tenth the tou ness and sense of solidarity critics impute to it. It is simple as this: Every c pany of integrity in the w should have announced ca ly that it would suspend dealings with Chile if Chile ed to compensate any comp whose assets were taken wit compensation. I'd have like better if ITT had mailed memo to Jack Anderson, ins of waiting for Anderson to s it—without compensation, by way.

Letters

Iran's Finances

As an Iranian I found your article "Oil Funds Shake World Money Marts" (IHT, March 21) irrelevant as far as my country is concerned.

The generalization and dramatization of the situation and their implications to my country as an oil-producing country in the Mideast have proved beyond doubt either a lack of perception or objectivity on the part of the writer.

First and foremost, we Iranians are not Arabs and have managed to retain our ethnic, cultural and various other traditions quite distinct from our neighbors.

Second, we do not have rich sheikhs to get close to or even pass the multinational corporations as the wheeler-dealers in the currency crisis. But, we do have rich and enterprising industrialists and businessmen who are willing and able to invest in industry and commerce and stimulate our economy as well as the economy of the region.

Our previous development plans have achieved spectacular results, namely, per capita income of the country which was $197 in 1962 has reached the $513 mark in 1972.

Under the leadership of the Shah, we have embarked on an ambitious fifth five-year plan under which Iran's GNP, at present around $16 billion, will reach $27 billion by late 1977.

To achieve this goal, we envisage fixed investments worth some $20 billion by the government and $12 billion by the private sector. According to the most reliable calculation the government revenues from oil and other sources and saving in the period fall over $8 billion short of the required sum, and as in the past, a part of the money must be borrowed from overseas, including the Eurodollar market, with payment of interest.

Under the circumstances, your writer's prediction of "...largest hoard of foreign-held money ever accumulated," and maintaining assets "in the Eurodollar market," and finally, placing "reserves in interest-bearing paper of other governments or public authorities and in gold," are utterly out of question in the case of Iran, and purely from the imagination of misinformed persons.

S. A. GHAFFARI.

London.

Nixon and Hanoi

President Nixon's attitude toward North Vietnam, write Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (IHT, March 16), "seems chiseled in hard stone." Their rhetoric is almost embarrassingly well suited to the new Caesarism of Washington. Perhaps we should remind ourselves that Mr. Nixon is all too human—if none too humane.

But who can doubt that we are now on the verge of a fresh aggression against North Vietnam? The situation that must now be faced is the one imagined by Anthony Lewis three years ago (IHT, Nov. 21-22, 1970), when the Supreme Court unfortunately declined to entertain a lawsuit by Massachusetts on the war issue:

"...Considerations that might concern a court cannot change the constitutional facts of this case: The Constitution vests in Congress alone... the power 'to declare war.' Congress has never addressed itself directly to the Vietnam war in these terms. And voting this or that appropriation is not the same thing as deciding to declare war.

"The Supreme Court's refusal to decide the issue, then, does not dispose of it. Congress has its own duty to enforce the Constitution.

"Perhaps now, for Vietnam, it is too late. But if the United States becomee involved in undeclared hostilities again on a large scale, the lesson should not be forgotten. It will be for the political system—ultimately for the people—to make Congress promptly face the responsibility laid on it by the Constitution."

A word to the unwise?

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

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هكذا من الاهل

Agence France-Presse.

IGH GEAR IN ANDORRA—The moral of this story uld be, "Don't back up if you can't see the hole" , "One way to solve a parking problem." But moral or), the driver's a lucky man. He walked away unhurt.

proval May Take 12 Days

ntative Accord Is Reached, ay End Strikes in Denmark

PENHAGEN, March 27 —An end to Denmark's st labor conflict in 37 years n sight today after unions employere agreed on a com- ise expected to get 260,000 ng or locked-out workers on the job within about weeks.

agreement averted, at for the time being, new s in power plants, airports the distribution of gasoline il.

the entire metal industry, truckers, nearly all news- s and shipping remained at andstill pending the new ratification, which is ex- l to take 10 to 12 days.

strikes began March 21. ails of the compromise secret, but unofficial es indicated that it includes luction of equal pay for n and men in industrial improvement of automatic adjustments pegged to the f-living index and an in- in wages and fringe bene- f 6-8 percent during the ear contract period.

Well-placed sources said that the only issue stricken from the original draft proposal was a proposed reduction of the work week from 42 1/2 to 40 hours.

The two parties agreed to take that matter up again in negotiations for new agreements two years from now.

Easement Possible

There was a possibility that some unions might now soften their attitude in some areas before the strike's expected end—perhaps to permit adequate distribution of fertilizer and animal fodder to farmers and the transport of pigs and poultry to slaughterhouses.

Desperate farmers yesterday staged a sit-down on a bridge linking east and west Denmark, threatening to do it again and block all major road junctions with tractors and other equipment.

They said that the lack of fertilizer at this time of spring sowing could ruin the harvests and the lack of fodder could force poultry farmers to kill off millions of chickens.

Obituaries

aseball's George Sisler, 80, nsidered a 'Perfect' Player

From Wire Dispatches

LOUIS, March 27.—George , 80, a member of baseball's of Fame who twice batted .400 despite serious eye prob- died yesterday after a brief s.

was nicknamed "Georgeous ge" because of his all-round ies as a batter and first- nan. He had a season high ng average of .420 for the St. Browns in 1922. Mr. Sisler d perfect the first-to-short- st double play and was con- ed a defense experts.

was judged by many play- f his day as the perfect ball- r, and once called "the re player, truly poetry in motion, entirely graceful in everything he did" by another member of the Hall of Fame, the late Frank Frisch.

He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1939, after compiling a .340 lifetime batting average with the Browns, Washington Senators and Boston Braves from 1915 through 1930. He led the American League in batting twice, with a .407 average in 1920 and .420 in 1922, although he had eye trouble and was threatened with blindness. The affliction kept him sidelined during the entire 1923 season.

Mr. Sisler held the modern major league mark of 257 hits in one season (1920). He held tha record of hitting safely in 41 consecutive games (1922), also, until Joe DiMaggio of the New York Yankees hit safely in 56 consecutive games in 1941.

rkey May Try iled British y's Mother

KARA, March 27 (Reuters). e mother of Timothy Davey, 15-year-old British boy im- ned here for a narcotics of- , faces trial for helping him scape last October, the Turk- public prosecutor said today.

osecutor Temel Caglayan that he has a handwritten r from Mrs. Davey in which accepted full responsibility her son's escape from the iba reformatory. He was ht shortly after the escape.

le letter, Mr. Caglayan said, written by Mrs. Davey while and her five other children living in Beirut. The British sulate there attested to the r's authenticity, tha prose- r said.

rlier this month, Mrs. Davey Beirut with her other chil- , to drive home to Britain ugh Turkey. When Turkish orities heard that sha was Turkey, they confiscated her port pending investigations imothy's escape. If convicted iding the escape, she could 15 to 30 months' imprison- t.

mothy was arrested in Au- , 1971, with two Frenchmen an Austrian after narcotics its followed them to a hiding e for drugs outside Istanbul. was sentenced last March to ntion for six years and three ths.

South Africa Praised for Its Mixed Games

Visitors See Chance Of Olympic Re-Entry

JOHANNESBURG, March 27 (NYT).—White and nonwhite soccer teams competed here last night for tha first time, and visiting sports officials said that the event could help put South Africa back into the Olympics.

The soccer teams, representing South Africa's four racial groups—white, colored (or mixed race), Asians and blacks—met at Rand Stadium in the South African Games before a multiracial crowd. Signs that read "whites only" and "nonwhites only" were taken down for the event.

● Despite criticism from black athletes, many Americans will compete in South African Games this week. Page 13.

The soccer competition was boycotted by the Federal International Football Association because of South Africa's policy of apartheid. However, South African sports will be totally integrated for the two weeks of the games.

Some visiting officials have praised the South African efforts at multiracial sport and expressed belief that it is only a matter of time before the South Africans are readmitted to the Olympic Games

High-Ranking Officials

They include two high-ranking officials of the International Olympic Committee, Eric von Frenckell of Finland and Herbert Kunze of West Germany.

Mr. Kunze, who was organizing secretary for the Olympic Games in Munich last year, said: "I hope the International Olympic Committee will soon reconsider South Africa's position. And I am hoping for a favorable solution."

Before the tournament began, Pieter Koornhof, the minister of sport, stressed the "vital importance" of the first multiracial soccer competition for the future of sports in South Africa.

In last night's matches, the white soccer team defeated the colored team, 4-0, and the blacks scored a 5-0 victory over the Asians.

The black team will meet the whites later today in what has been described as South Africa's most historic sporting event. Blacks from several of South Africa's tribes, including Zulus, Sothos, Shangaans and Khosas, compose the team.

Tickets Sold Oot

Tickets have been sold out for the black-white match, a contest that would have been unthinkable in South Africa a few years ago.

Several nonwhite South Africans competing in the games are living in integrated quartere off the field, sharing accommodations and social amenities with the whites.

"A racial incident in these circumstances would be the same as insulting the government," an official said. "There won't be any, that's all."

In Pretoria, the main site of the games, the city council has ordered the removal of all segregation signs from parks, evidence of the extent to which the authorities have relaxed apartheid to accommodate the competition.

Right-wing groups of whites have objected to the games and to what they describe as the government's capitulation to multiracialism. They claim that multiracial sport will lead to "the complete erosion of apartheid and chaos in the country."

Despite the announced boycott, the organizers said that about 000 athletes from 30 countries are competing in 29 sports.

2-Hour SALT Meeting

GENEVA, March 27 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators today held their 16th meeting in the new round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The meeting lasted two hours and five minutes, conference officials said.

Associated Press.

SUPER SUDS AND SALES—A French washing machine company has come up with a new advertising gimmick. Instead of using pin-ups or cartoons, a real laundress, 79-year-old Madame Denis, is shown with the machine. Apparently the public appreciates the logic of the idea, because since the campaign has started, the company's sales have risen from fourth to second place on the French market.

Air-to-Air Missile Unveiled By Israel; Offered for Sale

TEL AVIV, March 27 (AP).—Israel today displayed a previously secret weapon of its air force—the Dragonfly air-to-air missile that, it says, has shot down "quite a few" Soviet-built Arab jets since the 1967 Middle East war.

Israeli designers of the heat-seeking weapon said it operates at up to 57,000 feet and its results "place it in the first line of missiles of its kind in the world."

It was offered for sale to friendly countries.

Military officials said the Dragonfly was used in "most aircraft in the Israeli Air Force," but they hinted it had not been mounted on Israel's U.S.-built Phantom jets.

Eliezer Dagan, of the Defense Ministry's Armament Development Authority, said the solid-fueled *interception rocket* was the first completely solid state, transistorized missile in the world, as far as Israeli experts know.

Displayed to newsmen at Tel Aviv's Lydda International Airport, a pair of the missiles was mounted on the stubby wings of a Mirage-3 fighter-bomber, whose markings showed it had shot down three Arab planes.

Since the 1967 war, Israel says it has downed 161 Egyptian and Syrian planes, against 27 losses. An Israeli Air Force major displaying the missile said "quite a few" of the Arab planes were victims of the Dragonfly, but precise kill figures were secret.

'War of Attrition' Weapon

The missile went into service during the 1968-1970 "war of attrition" with Egypt, said Mr. Dagan. Israel calls the weapon the Shafrir, a variation of the Hebrew word for dragonfly.

Officials said that because of an audio-visual aiming system, "a pilot has practically no need for special training" to use the missile, and one air force captain said, "It is sort of like shooting from the hip."

The eight-foot missile weighs about 200 pounds and carries a 24-pound splinter-type warhead.

Mr. Dagan said now that the missile was "declassified, it would be offered for sale to friendly countries for $18,000 to $19,000. Israel manufactures the weapons in small quantities, he said, and every missile is tested because "we want each shot to be foolproof, to shoot and kill."

Officials declined to comment on potential buying, but Mr. Dagan said: "We would be glad and honored if the United States bought it."

The missile is the latest disclosed example of Israel's sophisticated arms industry. This year alone, Israel has announced the development of a new gunboat, a revolutionary new assault rifle, improvements to the British Centurion tank and other items. Foreign reports also say Israel has modified and improved its French Mirage jets.

Iceland Crash Kills 5

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, March 27 (UPI).—Two of Iceland's aviation pioneers were among five persons who died this morning when their twin-engined Beechcraft Bonanza crashed. They were Iceland's Aviation Board Director Haukur Claessen, 55, and veteran pilot Bjoern Palsson, 65. The other passengere also were Icelandic citizens.

Rhodesia Dooms Two Guerrillas

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, March 27 (Reuters).—Two African members of a guerrilla group alleged to have crossed into Rhodesia from Zambia in 1970 were sentenced to death by the high court here today after being found guilty of entering the country armed with military weapons.

The court was told that the group split into two units. One band wounded four policemen in an attack on a South African police camp. The other blew up a railroad line and attacked airfield buildings and equipment.

The trial was held in secret and the judge ordered that the names of the men, aged 28 and 29, and the details of places mentioned be withheld from publication.

Duty-Free Sales Within EEC May End Jan. 1, '76

BRUSSELS, March 27 (Reuters).—The Common Market Commission has proposed a three-year grace period before a ban is slapped on duty-free sales to people traveling from one EEC

Sources said yesterday the commission had suggested to the EEC Council of Ministers that the duty-free concession for inter-EEC travelers should be withdrawn by Jan. 1, 1976.

If approved, this would mean that the duty-free shops on cross-Channel ferries plying between Britain and the Continent will have to close down, although travelers still would be able to buy cheap drinks at the ship's bar.

The ban will also hit airport duty-free shops, which will be allowed to sell their goods only to passengers who can prove they are traveling outside the Common Market.

The commission first proposed the duty-free ban last year, without setting a specific time limit.

Members of the EEC's European Parliament last January urged a three-year period of grace to give duty-free shop operators a chance to prepare for the change. The commission has now accepted this suggestion.

2 Die in Ship Blast

SASEBO, Japan, March 27 (AP).—An American and a Japanese were killed and six Americans and six Japanese injured today in explosions aboard a tanker at the Sasebo Naval Station, authorities reported.

Tanzania Sees French Envoy Over Uganda Arms Report

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 27 (Reuters).—Tanzania expressed its concern to France today over reports of French arms sales to Uganda.

The Information Ministry said Foreign Minister John Malecela told Ambassador Jean Desparmet that Tanzania had learned that "France has sold to the military regime of Uganda 80 armored cars fitted with missiles."

The ministry said Mr. Malecela said Tanzania was particularly concerned about the reports because of the dangers such a move would create in this part of Africa. He expressed the hope that, as reported in the press, the French government would not authorize the sales.

The reports of the sales came at a time when Tanzania and Uganda have been trading allegations of violations of a mutually agreed demilitarized border zone, with Uganda accusing Tanzania of preparing an invasion.

Denial Repeated

Mr. Desparmet later said he had repeated to the foreign minister the French government's denial of the reports.

In the same meeting with Mr. Desparmet this morning, Mr. Malecela also expressed Tanzania's concern at the fact that some of the pilots who flew Burundi aircraft in raids against Tanzanian border villages two weeks ago have been reported to be French nationals, the Information Ministry said.

The death toll from the border raids has been put at 51. The Burundi ambassador here was visiting the border area today to inspect the villages Tanzania says were attacked.

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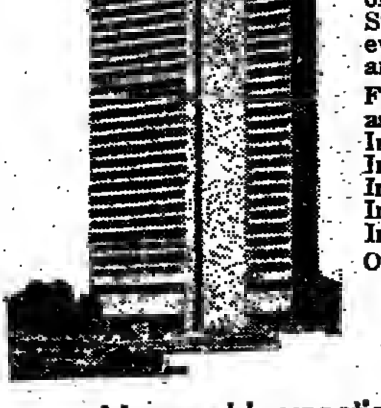

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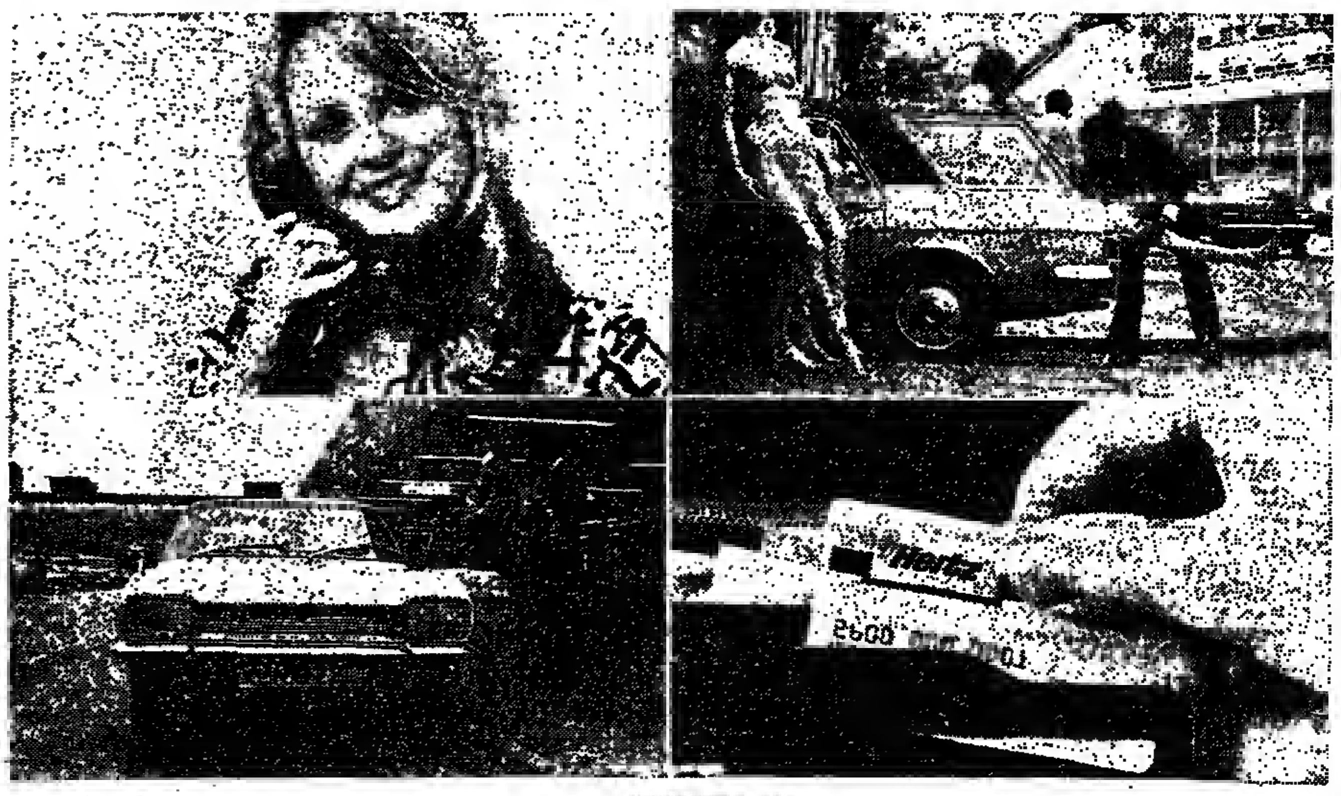

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PARIS MOVIES

Inspired Film From Turgenev Novel

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 27 (IHT).—The Soviet cinema has grown conservative with the years. It is a long and downward jump from the dynamic montage of Eisenstein's "Potemkin," "October" and "The General Line" to the heavy, plodding glorifications of official doctrine. The invention of the talkie hampered the aesthetic development of the Russian film. Interminable speeches took the place of its international language of vivid images and slowed the tempo. No Russian talkie has as yet matched the masterpieces of the Russian silent screen, but occasionally a superior motion picture comes from the Moscow or Leningrad studios. "A Nest of Gentlefolk" (at the S.F. Elysées 1 and the Panthéon in Russian with French subtitles) is such a happy arrival.

Several latter-day Russian directors, avoiding the tiresome task of transmitting political messages, have tapped the rich literature of their land for their scenarios. Adaptations of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky and Chekhov have resulted in some impressive movies. The style of these reproductions is, for the most part, the solid style of the Moscow Art Theater, a bit old-fashioned but admirably suited to 19th-century narrative. "A Nest of Gentlefolk" is beautifully produced and beautifully performed. The director, Andrei Mikhalkov - Kontchalovsky, not only retells the Turgenev novel to excellent dramatic effect, but in his version suggested Turgenev's love of nature, unique cast of moods and exquisite pathos.

In his novel of delicate tones and tender sadness, Turgenev developed the theme of the unbridgeable gulf between Russian and Western culture in the 1850s. Larvensky, a country squire of noble intentions, has studied agriculture abroad, but finds conditions at home too primitive for his science. His unreliable wife, who has made a fool of him in Paris and whom he has left and believes to be dead, returns to prevent his marriage to an ethereal country maiden with whom he has fallen hopelessly in love. It is a tale of lost illusions and bittersweet resignation. Its wistful charm and revealing nuances are exactingly reflected in this tasteful adaptation. The setting on the steppes is pictured with lyric photography of the broad meadows, magnificent mansions in decay, the woodlands in spring, summer and autumn, while the romantic brooding of Turgenev is suggested in the leisurely unfolding of the story and in the subtlety and depth of the characterizations. Each performance harmonizes with the ensemble of strange and poignant melancholy.

There is remarkable acting by Leonid Koulaguine as Larvensky, by Irina Kouptchenko as Lisa, by Beata Tychkevitch as the wife and by Vassili Merkouriev and Nikita Mikhalkov. The cinema here has accomplished the rare feat of transforming a famous novel into an inspired film.

* * *

There seems to have been a moratorium on new American films in Paris during the last month, but it is lifted with the release of "Heat" from the censor's grasp. Though exhibited at the Cannes festival, "Heat," an Andy Warhol production, was long refused a French visa. It has now received one—without cuts being demanded—and you may see it—if you are over 18—at the S.F. Elysées 2, the Plaza, the Luxembourg and the Git-Le-Coeur (in English).

A wild satirical comedy of life on the Hollywood fringes, it concerns the adventures of an obliging cowboy bit player who is more in demand in private homes than he is in studios. It was staged by Paul Morrissey—whom Tennessee Williams regards as the most imaginative of the younger American directors—and it is amusingly acted by Joe Dallesandro as the popular buck and by Silvia Miles as a predatory star in decline. There is a funny sequence with Lester Persky as her ex-husband, trying to straighten out the divorce settlement. "Heat" is far better organized than the early Warhol films, though it, too, tends to meander. The underground movie, having emerged, appears to be taking on a welcome professionalism.

Leonid Koulaguine, Irina Kouptchenko in film version of Turgenev's "A Nest of Gentlefolk."

ITALIAN FASHIONS

The Ready-to-Wear Message For Fall: A Faint Whisper

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE, March 27 (IHT).—The fashion message in Florence is a whisper. The fall-winter ready-to-wear collections, now in their third day, are full of pretty, salable clothes which, unfortunately, give the impression that the Italian designers are coasting.

This sound, no-nonsense track, uninspired as it is, is strongly commercial as foreign buyers readily admit.

"Exciting it is not," said C. C. Eckhoff, merchandise manager of Battlestein's Houston, "but money it is."

The result is a lot of establishment and clubhouse clothes that rely heavily on beautiful fabrics and colors—and there, the Italians traditionally have a field day.

André Laug is the most successful designer of that type with high quality ready-to-wear that comes close to being couture. His summer chiffon shirtwaist dresses and chiffon lamé evening gowns with finely pleated sleeves, are selling so briskly that "I can't keep up with my orders," he said. Caumont also does very well with an expensive look but his approach, although ladylike, is younger and more contemporary.

There is really something fo
everybody, including the stoi
German market which is runnir
close second to the America
But this season, buyers are fen
ing for themselves even more
than usual.

"It's a seek and you shall fir
battle," said Francine Parka
vice-president of Alexander's Ne
York. "One cannot be lazy th
season." And for Roy Witl
vice-president of Nan Dusk
Philadelphia, "It's like looking f
the maraschino cherry to put c
top of your grapefruit."

Despite the lack of a stro
central theme, the no-story sto
can be boiled down to pleat
skirts, art déco sweaters, fox co
lars and cuffs, the ensemble a
fewer pants. The strongest new
comes from the shoe departme
where all platforms have vanis
ed, leaving just what women ha
been waiting for: slender, flatte
ing high-heeled shoes. Th
alone, is worth writing hor
about. If nothing else, it shou
sell dresses to a large number
women who stayed away becau
of the chunky, ugly shoes.

Then, there is too much
everything—too many patterns
patterns, layered looks, hound
tooths, stripes and checks—whi
makes tweed and gray flann
suddenly look very clean and a
tractive.

Stand-Outs

Still some houses stand out
the fashion blur, making t
whole thing still worthwhile. Th
season, the little known house
Paola Signorini took a giant st
up to where Missoni and Fer
stand. Last night, at the boutiq
and fur show, it got every buy
up and applauding.

Signorini revived the '20s lo
which is rampant but with
light, tongue-in-cheek, yet hig
ly technical hand. Dresses
crepe and mat jersey ha
diamond cuts and slanted sea
around the hips that give them
perfect fit.

The fur collection by Karl L
gerfelt for Fendi is easily t
most exciting this season a
makes expensive furs obsolete a
dull. Lagerfelt did a great j
with weasel and fox and wea
and opossum, also drawi
heavily on the '20s.

Missoni, who is still riding hig
came up again with several wi
ners. The main story is rea
just a big shawl collar which,
the case of loose, open coa
stretches to the hem, again n
and easy. The subtle plaid su
and the capes also have th
familiar Missoni look that wome
have come to know and love.

All Italian designers agreed
one point, though: the colo
which are definitely wintry—ru
green, dark blue and lots
black.

All foreign buyers agree on a
other point: the prices, whi
they find much too high. Wo
and silk have gone up by 30 pe
cent, fur is double what it w
last year, and that, combin
with the lack of fashion new
makes their shopping all t
more difficult.

Music in London:

Sousa Marches On at Royal Albert Hall

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 27 (IHT).—"A march," John Philip Sousa used to say, "should make a man with a wooden leg step out."

There was no stepping out, even with two good legs, at Royal Albert Hall last night, when a band of 150 assembled from the elite of Britain's service bands presented a "Salute to Sousa!" Too many people were too tightly packed in the arena, stalls and balconies. But there was no escaping, inwardly, the infectious swing of Sousa's famous marches.

The program, appropriately, was not confined to the marches, of which Sousa composed about 140. There were two of his 11 suites, "Looking Upward" (at the stars) and "Dwellers in the Western World" (black, white and red), and several of his many songs, although nothing, unfortunately from his dozen or so light operas, not even the march fashioned from the most successful of them, "El Capitán."

It was, in fact, just the type of program that Sousa and his band used to play, including Sousa arrangements of opera overtures, in this case "Il Guarany" and "Zampa," and solo offerings. The most famous of Sousa's soloists were the cornetist Herbert L. Clark and the trombonist Arthur Pryor. Excellent soloists from the band of the Irish Guards played Clark's "The Debutante" and Pryor's "Love's Enchantment."

But, inevitably, it was the marches that carried the evening, among them, of course, "Washington Post," "The Liberty Bell," "Semper Fidelis" and "The Stars and Stripes Forever," thanks not only to the quality of the marches themselves, but also to the superb conducting of Sir Vivian Dunn, principal director of music, Royal Marines.

* * *

Not the least of André Previn's attributes as a central figure of London's musical life is his ability to have and to communicate a bit of fun with serious music, especially on television, for which, as commentator and conductor, he has a pronounced predilection.

He was at his relaxed and wryly hilarious best on a BBC-TV Omnibus broadcast Sunday night, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in a program called "Fidelio Finke, Where Are You Now?" Fidelio Finke, in case you didn't know, was a Sudeten-German composer, born in 1891 The point of the program was the vast amount of music composed by a vast number of composers, much of it celebrated in its time, now resounding, if at all, only in transcriptions for concert bands or in limbo.

We were not vouchsafed any examples of Fidelio Finke's genius, if any. Previn obviously was attracted by the name rather than by the music, and it seems odd that he should have overlooked Fidelio's father. He, too, was a composer, and his name was Romeo.

But we had Adolphe Charles Adam (1803-1856); Joseph Joachim Raff (1822-1882); Johann Nepomukehummel (1778-1837); Xaver Scharwenka (1850-1924), and the late Erich Wolfgang Korngold, now better known for his film scores for "The Sea Hawk" and "Robin Hood."

Previn had as much fun with the names as with the music. Indeed, the program might suitably have been called "Musical Fun and Names." An excellent rondo from Hummel's Trumpet Concerto was brilliantly played by the LSO's soloist, Howard Snell, but one wondered if Previn would have chosen it had Hummel's middle name not been Nepomuk.

Similarly, the romance from Korngold's Violin Concerto, entrancingly played by the entrancing Silvia Marcovici, gave Previn an opportunity to recall that when another of Korngold's compositions was first played in New York a critic observed, probably not inaccurately, that it was more korn than gold. Xaver Scharwenka's name may have had something to do with the choice of the scherzo from his Piano Concerto No. 1, fluently dispatched by Earl Wild.

Nor could Previn resist mentioning an American composer, Silas G. Pratt (1846-1916), who is said to have congratulated Richard Wagner, to his face, on being "The Silas G. Pratt of Germany." Previn might have added that Pratt's middle name was Gamaliel. It would have been fun to hear a bit of his symphonic poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," or, speaking of names, an excerpt from his opera "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra." But you can't, in a 55-minute program, have everything.

Paris:

New Music and the Old

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 27 (IHT).—New music is weighing heavily on the Paris musical scene this spring, but thanks to some imaginative presentation in juxtaposition with the not so new—in contrast with the hermetic atmosphere of so many "contemporary" enterprises—the context often makes the novelty more digestible.

At the Palace, in the relaxed atmosphere of a disused music hall, the Musique Vivante ensemble under Diego Masson, and a variety of colleagues, is about halfway through a selective gamut from Monteverdi to Mozart, Haydn and Schubert, and thence to Berio, Stockhausen, Boulez, Kagel and contemporaries.

Among the happy ideas in this series of 17 concerts are those of combining the old and new (Mozart with Alsina and Boulez; Stockhausen with Schubert); the chance to hear most works twice, usually in different contexts, and a concentration, as far as the modern works are concerned, on giving a rehearing to major works of the last decade—Boulez's "Domaines," Jean-Claude Eloy's "Equivalences," Carlos Rocqué Alsina's "Schichten," Stockhausen's "Stimmung"—in varied contexts.

One pair of concerts offered the apt pairing of Monteverdi's "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda," with Luciano Berio as conductor giving a dramatic reading of his own version, and Berio's own "Recital," presenting him as the legitimate heir of the Italian genius for writing for the human voice, and for a live audience.

The astonishing Cathy Berberian was the entire cast of "Recital," a veritable one-woman tragicomic opera, in which the singer confronts not only a staggering variety of repertory from Dinorah's "Shadow Song" and Lakmé's "Bell Song" to Rigoletto's baritonal "Cortigiani" to "Das Lied von der Erde" and nightclub turns, but also does battle with a tardy and recalcitrant pianist and a refractory orchestra, all the while letting the audience in on her almost embarrassingly innermost thoughts ("Here I stand, with my hand on the piano, staring out at all those faces I couldn't care less about . . ."). Miss Berberian tosses off the vocal fragments with deceptive ease and unveils the singer's subconscious with almost autobiographical conviction.

At the Maison de la Radio, the series of weekly concerts entitled "Pionniers - Témoins - Espoirs" is grouping French composers of different generations—the one that spanned the turn of the century, that of between the wars (but still active), and the still unknown younger generation. As at the Palace, the presentation is informal, with useful commentary by Even de Tissot, and the scope is broadened by giving the concerts in pairs (at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m.), offering both chamber and large-scale works by the same composers.

Oddly enough, some of the most interesting revelations involve the earliest composers—in this instance, more or less contemporaries of Debussy who were working in the same direction, albeit not with the same genius. At the second pair of concerts last week, this generation was represented by André Caplet (1878-1925), a close collaborator of Debussy but better known as a conductor and promoter of the music of others.

Two of his major works revealed an individual musical personality despite the heavy Debussian influence. Lily Laskine was the eloquent harp soloist with the ORTF Quartet in "Le Masque de la Mort Rouge," and in "Epiphanie" for cello and orchestra, the formidable solo part revealed the impressive talent of Frédéric Lodeon, who jumped in on about five days' notice for Maurice Gendron and played it as if he owned it. You can safely write down his name in your futures book.

Last night, in the more familiar precincts of a Domaine Musical concert, one of the most individual voices in recent American music was introduced with a performance of George Crumb's "Ancient Voices of Children." The mood of Lorca's poetry is the unifying element of this work that somehow succeeds in reconciling unusual instrumental combinations and the most diverse stylistic references.

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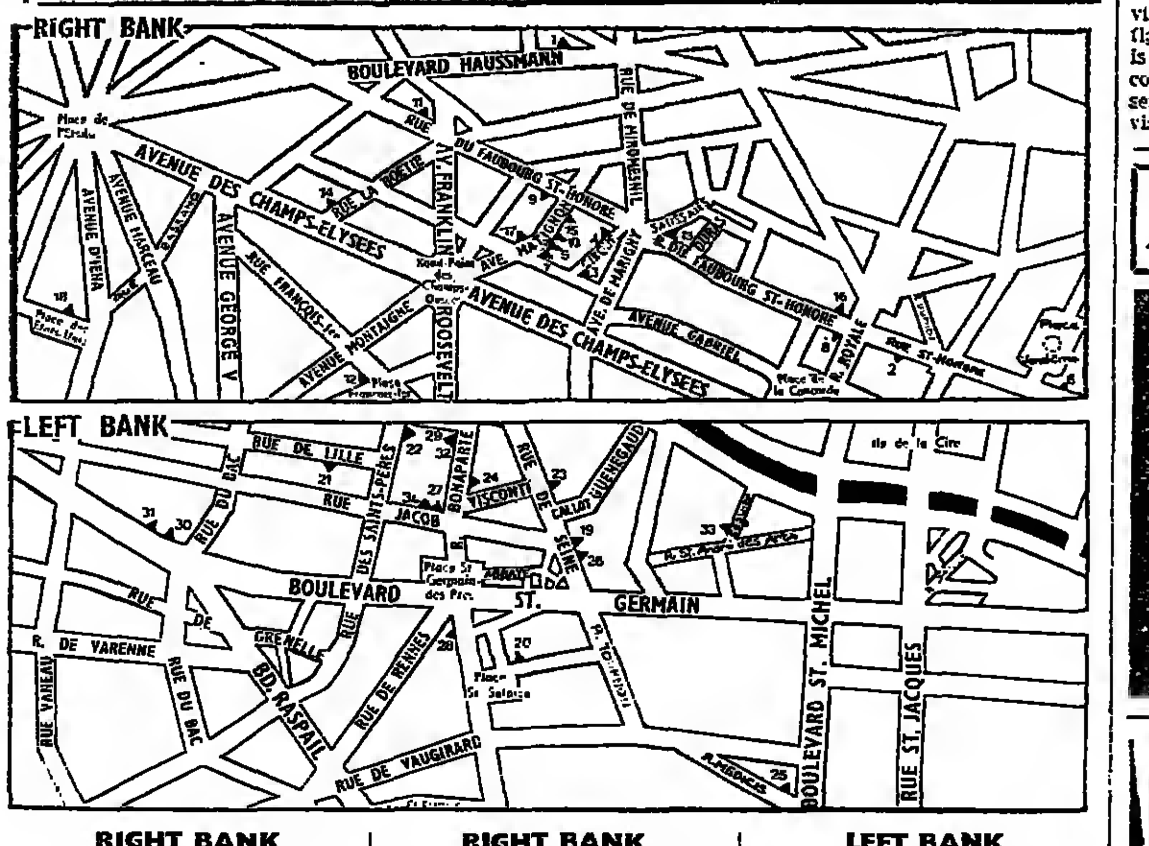

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1973

MF Panel Supports table' Money Rates

By Hobart Rowen

ASHINGTON, March 27).—The finance ministers of capitalist world meeting here he Committee of 30 of the rnational Monetary Fund ed today that a reformed etary system "should remain d on stable but adjustable values."

the same time, a committee munique said that "it was recognized that floating rates d provide a useful technique articular situations."

ench Finance Minister Valéry ard d'Estaing told The Wash- on Post that "the most im- ant feature" of the two-day ion which wound up today "a convergence of thinking avor of stable parities" rather floating.

a press conference later, Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker agreed with this estimate.

"Everyone agrees that par values should remain the center of gravity of the monetary system," Mr. Volcker said. "But there is also room for floating although it's controversial as to how much and for how long."

Mr. Volcker made clear that the present floating system "can last until we are ready to replace it with something better and more established."

But he emphasized that the committee is not talking about "the old par value system." He said that under the pressure of the recent crisis, "the need for elasticity in the system is universally accepted."

In explaining the use of the language "stable but adjustable par values," as well as "useful technique" for floating, Jeremy Morse of Britain, chairman of the Committee of 20 deputies, told a press conference that "very few particular situations are permanent, if I may put it that way."

These references constituted one of four points that the communiqué said a reformed system should focus on. The other three were:

- Better management of global liquidity. The communiqué said that the role of reserve currencies should be reduced and special drawing rights should become "the principal reserve asset of the reformed system." The deputies now are directed to study further the question of convertibility, "including questions relating to consolidation of excess reserve currency balances and to methods of settlement."
- An intensive study should be made of "disequilibrating" capital flows under a special working party of the deputies. This refers to so-called hot money (speculative) flows, including those associated with the Eurodollar market.
- There should be "a strong presumption against the use of trade controls for balance-of-payments puposes." Mr. Morse said this refers to the use by any country of an import surcharge. However, Mr. Volcker at his press conference said that it does not exclude the potential use of a surcharge for limited periods, "but I wouldn't put it high on the list."

Big Step Seen

Ali Wardhana, Indonesian minister of finance and chairman of the committee, said that the sessions had been intensive, cooperative, and a "great step forward" toward international monetary reform.

The work of the deputies was endorsed by the ministerial group. Mr. Morse announced that the deputies would meet again in Washington May 21-25 to take up the task which will be put in progress by working parties on hot money flows and on the use of "indicators" in facilitating the balance-of-payments adjustment process.

The latter sub-group (on indicators) is in response to the proposal put forward earlier by U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz that the level of a nation's reserves provide the key indicator to the need for changes in exchange rates.

In private conversations, some members of the group meeting here for two days acknowledged that the seeming emphasis on stability of exchange rates might be considered a step backward, rather than progress toward reform.

rade Surplus ises Sharply 1 Germany

IESBADEN, West Germany, ch 27 (AP-DJ).—West Ger- y's trade surplus widened ply in February to 1.94 bil- deutsche marks from 1.6 bil- DM in January and 1.8 bil- marks a year earlier, the ral Statistics Office reported y.

the first two months of , the trade surplus rose to 3.5 on marks from 3.8 billion DM ar earlier.

o the basis of preliminary re- is in services and transfers, current accounts in the desbank's balance of pay- ts showed a 500-million-mark lus for February, up from a lus of 300 million marks in uary and 400 million DM in uary, 1,972, the office said.

the first two months, cur- accounts showed a pre- nary 700-million-mark sur- , up from a 200-million-mark lus a year earlier.

Rise in Trade

bruary exports rose to 13.7 on DM from 13.3 billion DM January and 11.89 billion DM February, 1972. Imports in- sed to 11.8 billion marks from billion DM in January and billion marks a year earlier. r the two-month period, im- s were 27 billion marks, up 22.3 billion DM a year ier. Imports totaled 23.5 bil- DM, up from 19.5 billion ks.

he office noted that exports he two-month period rose 27.1 ent from a year earlier while orts climbed 21 percent. The ruary trade figures represent- rises of 16 percent for exports imports from 1971.

1 Frankfurt meanwhile, the desbank said Germany's etary expansion continued in ruary due to a sharp inflow unds in conjunction with the etary crisis.

he bank reported that the ey stock (currency in circu- on and sight deposits) rose 13 ent from February, 1972. In uary it had risen 12.5 percent n the like year-earlier month. he Bundesbank said that it commercial banks granted loans amounting to 5.6 bil- marks, up 1.3 billion DM n February, 1973. The central k pointed out that this also tributed strongly to monetary ansion in February.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Riklis Buys General Host Shares

Meshulam Riklis, chairman of Rapid-American Corp., has boosted his private holdings of General Host Corp. to 500,000 common shares, or nearly 25 percent of the outstanding shares, making him the largest single shareholder of the food and tourism concern. Mr. Riklis and Triumph American Inc. are making rival bids for control of General Host. On March 15, Triumph American announced a $19.9-million tender offer for a 51 percent interest in General Host, offering $18.50 a share. Last Wednesday, El-Tronics Inc. sold its 9.3 percent interest in General Host to Mr. Riklis at $20 a share.

Mitsui to Build Plant In Ireland

Mitsui Mining & Smelting has signed a memorandum with the Irish government on construction of a plant to produce electrolytic manganese dioxide for dry cells. Mitsui will construct the plant near Cork, and operations will start within two years with about 140 local employees and a monthly production target of 1,000 tons. Mitsui says it decided to build the plant in Ireland so that it can export to the Common Market free of duty.

German Banks to Increase Capital

Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank, both of Frankfurt, say they plan capital increases. Deutsche Bank will raise its stock capital to 720 million deutsche marks from 640 million DM through a share issue on a 1-for-8 basis at a price of 150 DM a share. The bank also plans an unchanged 9-DM dividend for 1972. Dresdner Bank is to boost its stock capital to 533.6 million DM from 483.8 million marks, with a 1-for-10 share issue priced at 130 DM a share. Dresdner has set an unchanged 9-mark dividend for last year.

Profit Drops at Krupp Unit

Operational earnings of Fried. Krupp Huettenwerke (Krupp-Huette) declined in 1972 from 1971 despite higher production and sales, the steelmaking subsidiary of Fried. Krupp GmbH reports. An improvement this year largely depends on a further rise of steel prices and on the cost trend, Krupp-Huette says. Sales rose to 2.02 billion deutsche marks in 1972 from 1.88 billion DM, Krupp-Huette adds. Production of crude steel increased to 3.9 million tons from 3.6 million, and rolled steel to 2.8 million from 2.3 million.

Dravo Buys Interest In Italian Firm

Dravo Corp., of Pittsburgh, has acquired a 30 percent interest in Compagnia Elettrotecnica Italiana (CEI) of Milan. CEI is one of the largest electrical contractors in Italy, with plants in five cities. It reported total revenues of $22 million for 1972, Dravo says. CEI serves as price contractor and sub-contractor on electrical installations for chemical plants, oil refineries, steel mills, power plants and large commercial buildings.

As Stock Market Drifts Lower

U.S. Investors Take Flier on Commodities

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP-DJ).—Commodity futures are overtaking stocks as the hottest and most exciting investment game in the United States.

In the commodities market, an investor trades contracts agreeing to buy or sell commodities at some future date at a specified price, gambling that the price will rise or fall to his advantage in the meantime.

Trading of futures contracts for about three dozen commodities from corn and hogs to silver has jumped 75 percent in the first three months of this year over volume in the first quarter of 1972, and that followed a 26 percent trading gain for all last year. Meanwhile, stock trading on the New York and American exchanges and in over-the-counter dealings has slumped 20 percent in the same period.

Because strong demand for many commodities is outstripping supplies, futures prices are rising, or have risen, substantially—the Dow Jones futures index is some 45 points higher now than a year ago. By contrast, the stock market meanders downhill as investors fret about inflation and international monetary problems —the Dow Jones industrial average has dropped about 100 points since its early-January high.

Seat Prices Rise

Professional traders' interest is shifting more toward commodities, too. The price of a seat on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange now costs more than one on the New York Stock Exchange—$120,000 versus $95,000 at the latest trades. (Four years ago, the Big Board seat was selling for a record $515,000, more than 12 times the price of a Mercantile Exchange seat.)

And a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's largest commodity exchange, recently sold for a record $65,000, while a seat on the American Stock Exchange last sold for $50,000.

One thing the stock market has is more people—31.7 million own securities, though they are not doing much trading at the moment. About 500,000 people trade commodity futures, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange estimates, and it predicts this number will increase to three million by 1980. But some market observers think the gains could come more quickly the longer the stock market sags.

"Risk money tends to move from securities to commodities when the stock market is stagnant or declining," says Frederick G. Uhlmann a senior vice-president of H. Hentz & Co., a New York-based brokerage firm, and chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Uhlmann says that his firm is doing 25 to 30 percent more futures brokerage business than a year ago and that commodities are attracting a lot of newcomers "who have read about the grain sales to Russia and rising food prices and think they could make some money on these trends."

Most commodity futures speculators—including the professionals—make more bad trades than good ones. "The trick is to let your good trades run and cut your losses short," a broker advises. Naturally, the professionals are much more agile in accomplishing this trick than the neophytes, especially when the markets swing wide and fast, as many of them are now doing.

Some commodity markets have turned so volatile lately that "we are encouraging customers to cut their positions to decrease their exposure," says Mr. Uhlmann. A Board of Trade director calls the current soybean market "treacherous" and says he is also warning his customers away from pork bellies, cattle, coffee and cocoa.

On the other side of the market are producers and processors of commodities who use futures to reduce their risks. They aim to hedge their crops or inventories against a drastic price change or to guarantee that they can sell or buy their commodities at a profit later.

For example, an Iowa corn farmer getting ready to plant his 1973 crop could sell contracts calling for delivery of, say, 10,000 bushels of corn next December at $1.45 a bushel. He is assured of that price, even if the market sinks lower. If the market should rise, he could buy out his futures commitment at a loss but offset the deficit by selling his corn at the higher market price.

Speculators have more leverage in commodities than in securities. To buy stocks, investors must pay at least 65 percent of the cost themselves, borrowing the rest from their brokers. But commodity futures buyers need pay only 5 to 10 percent of the value of the futures contract they are trading in, and they do not have to borrow the rest. They must put up more money only if the market goes against them.

As a result, speculators can make—and lose—money fast on relatively small investments.

U.S. Sets Duty On Imports of Italian Freezers

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The U.S. Treasury Department today announced it will impose a countervailing duty upon imports of refrigerators, freezers and certain other refrigerating equipment from Italy.

The action results from a finding that Italian exporters receive a subsidy on the refrigerating equipment they send to the United States. The government considers that this gives the Italian imports an unfair competitive advantage in U.S. markets.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edward L. Morgan noted that the secretary of the Treasury "is required by the tariff act to assess an additional duty equal to any bounties or grants paid or bestowed on merchandise imported into the United States."

Imports of Italian refrigerating equipment and parts totaled approximately $45.2 million in 1972.

Speculators Push Price of Gold to Peaks in Europe

LONDON, March 27 (AP-DJ).—Speculative buying propelled the price of gold to new peaks on international bullion markets today but late profit-taking left quotes below the day's top marks.

"It looks as though international speculators, faced with negative interest rates on their capital in much of Europe, are shifting their funds into gold," said a gold market specialist with Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich.

"If this sort of thing continues, then the free market price of gold could quite easily run above $100 an ounce over the short term," he added.

In London, dealers set the morning price at $91.50 an ounce, up $1.50 from yesterday afternoon's fixing. This price was a record for any official fixing, although the metal was traded as high as $95 an ounce late in February.

In Zurich, trading was reported by dealers as "rather active." In final dealings the metal was traded in a price range of $89 to $91 an ounce, up from yesterday's close of $89 to $90.50 an ounce.

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Delivery of the newly allocated shares will take place at any branch office in Italy of Credito Italiano, up to December 31st 1973 and at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, against tender of coupon number 1 detached from issued bearer shares.

The shares listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange will be quoted exclusive of allocation rights on March 28th 1973. The bonus represented by coupon number 1 will be quoted as from March 28th 1973 through December 31st 1973.

U.S. Widens Trade Deficit In February

Exports and Imports Reach Record Levels

WASHINGTON, March 27 (Reuters).—The U.S. trade deficit widened to a seasonally-adjusted $476.2 million last month, with both imports and exports rising to record levels, the Commerce Department said today.

February's trade deficit compared with a shortfall of $303.8 million in January. The latest figure was down, however, from a deficit of $649.1 million in February last year.

Imports reached a seasonally-adjusted peak of $5.54 billion—a gain of 4.9 percent on January's level—while exports, also a record, were $5.06 billion, representing a 1.8 percent gain on January's level.

Over the past year exports have gained an average 2.4 percent a month, while the average import gain was only 1.8 percent.

For the four-month period November through February, seasonally-adjusted exports averaged $4.8 billion a month—about 14 percent above the previous four-month period.

Imports over the same period averaged $5.2 billion monthly—about 12 percent above the previous four-month period.

Commerce Department data, seasonally adjusted, showed export gains in food and live animals, crude materials except fuels, and mineral fuels. However, there were declines in the export of chemicals and manufactured goods.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ). — The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 27, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £).	2.4513	2.4767	— 4.77
Belg. fr. (A)...	38.85	38.875	
Belg. fr. (B)...	39.635	39.625	+13.82
Deutsche mark.	2.8143	2.819	+14.08
Danish krone..	6.1615	6.1645	+13.29
Escudo........	25.32	25.38	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.495	4.515	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.515	4.515	+13.31
Guilder........	2.9020	2.901	+11.65
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	587	575.5	
Lira (B)	574.25	573.5	+ 1.13
Peseta	56.20	56.20	
Schilling........	20.56	20.33	+13.24
Sw. krona......	4.4825	4.483	+ 7.36
Swiss franc....	3.3230	3.323	+19.01
Yen............	265.25	265	+16.03

A: Free. B: Commercial.

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Prices Surge in N.Y. On Technical Rebound

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT).—A strong surge of buying swept into the stock market today and sent prices sharply higher on rising turnover on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average leaped 17.01 and closed at 944.91. It was the Dow's biggest advance in 16 months—since it climbed 17.96 points on Nov. 26, 1971, when the market was rebounding from its lows for that year.

Today's rally, which actually began during the final hour of trading yesterday, was sparked by no major news development and therefore appeared largely technical. It followed a sustained decline of two months.

The ability of the Dow to bounce back over the important 940 level was technically significant, since 940 was an area of downside resistance before it was penetrated last week. The upsurge may incite further buying by chartwatchers tomorrow.

However, much of Wall Street remained nervous. Prior to yesterday the market had fallen nearly 130 in the Dow since reaching the January record high of 1,051.70, despite a generally strong economy, and today's buying seemed more representative of bargain-hunting than of any sudden recognition of the fundamentals.

Volume moved up strongly to 17.5 million shares from 14.98 million yesterday, and was the heaviest in three weeks for an upside session. Market breadth also was strong, with 1,125 stocks closing higher—the most since 1,217 finished with gains in the first session of 1973 on Jan. 2.

Oils were strong performers also. Atlantic Richfield climbed 1 to 76 1/2, Mobil 1 1/2 to 69, Exxon 2 to 92 1/2 and Amerada Hess 1 1/2 to 35 1/4.

Airlines moved ahead, paced by Northwest's strong results for February. Northwest jumped 2 3/4 to 28, UAL 1 1/2 to 23, American 3/4 to 21 and TWA 1 to 39.

J. C. Penney gained 2 7/8 to 91, Allied Stores 2 to 27 7/8 and Sears 2 3/4 to 106.

IBM advanced 5 to 437 1/2, Xerox 4 7/8 to 155, and Avon Products 1 7/8 to 135 1/2. Polaroid, however, fell 7/8 to 131 1/2.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed slightly higher as advances outnumbered declines, 583 to 279, and 326 issues remained unchanged. The exchange index closed at 24.32, up 0.10 from yesterday. Volume totaled 3.15 million shares, up from 2.7 million.

Trade Surplus For U.S. Seen By Bank Head

TOKYO, March 27 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. trade balance will move into surplus in July or August of this year on a monthly basis and will continue in surplus, Henry Kearns, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, said today.

Mr. Kearns said he was not sure whether the expected surplus in the latter portion of the year would be enough to offset deficits accumulated in the first half of 1973. However, the United States will run a significant trade surplus in 1974, he predicted.

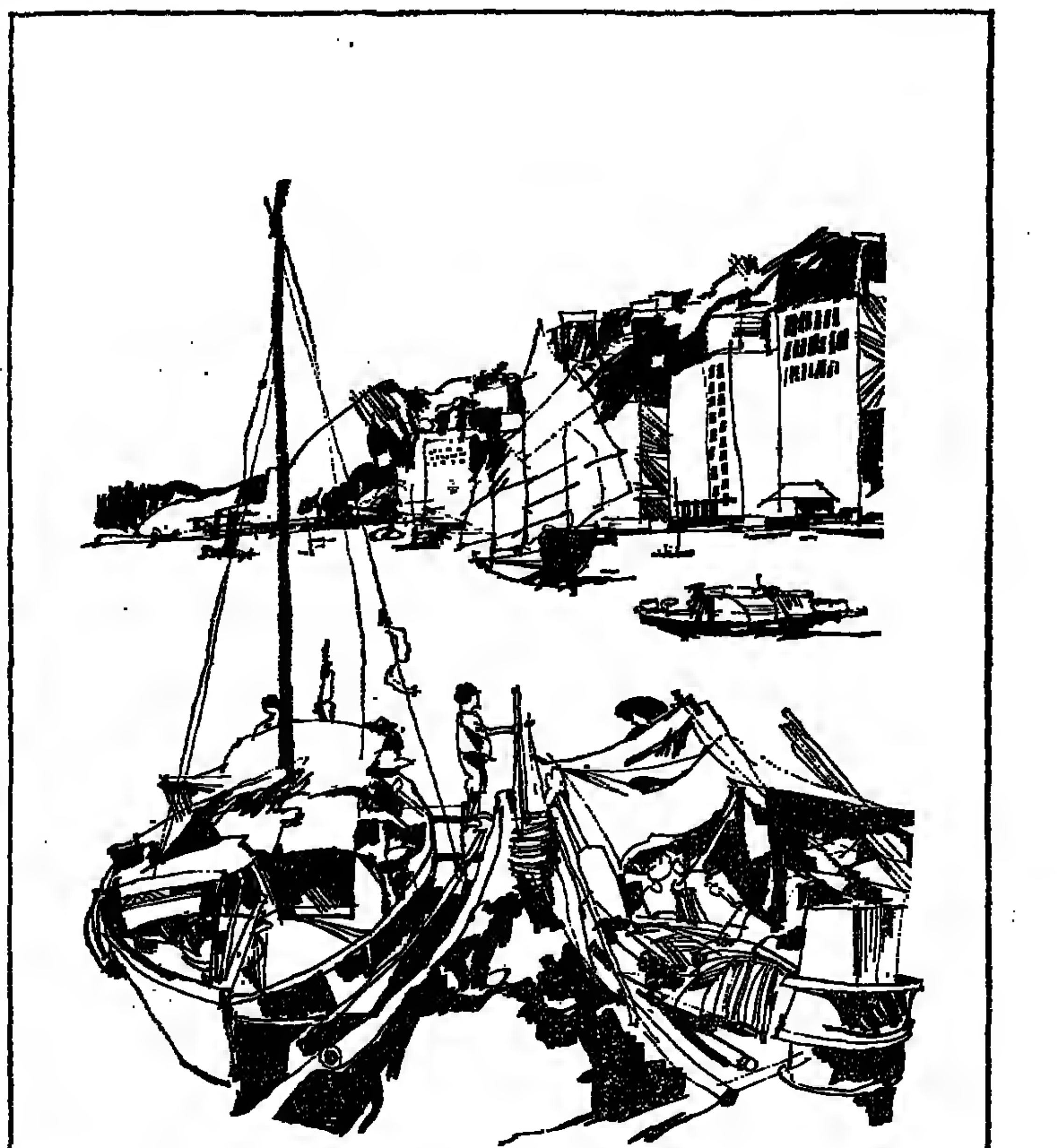
Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan, Mr. Kearns said statistics show that foreign orders placed with U.S. suppliers began to accelerate early in 1973 and have continued to do so since then. It usually takes 12 to 18 months for the orders to appear as exports.

Exim Bank Approves Algerian Gas Loan

WASHINGTON, March 27 (Reuters).—The Export-Import Bank has approved a direct $157-million, 6 percent loan and two guarantees for loans totaling $209.5 million to finance a liquefied natural gas plant in Arzew, Algeria.

The Exim Bank loan will go to Sonatrach, Algeria's state-controlled gas and oil monopoly, for construction of the LNG facilities.

The bank will guarantee both a matching loan for the project from First National City Bank and other U.S. lenders, and a $52.5-million borrowing from non-U.S. lenders to help cover local costs.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
89⅞	69¼	AbbtLb 1.20	25	89	76	74⅞	75¾	+ 1½
47¾	40½	ACF Ind2.40	13	23	45¾	44⅞	45⅜	+ 1⅛
17⅞	13⅜	AcmeClv .80	12	23	14½	13⅞	14	+ ¼
26	23¼	AcmeMkt 1	22	19	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
14¾	13½	AdmE 1.15e		26	12¾	12½	12¾	
8½	6⅞	Ad Millis .20	30	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34	18¾	Addrsso .60	9	534	21½	20½	20¾	— ¼
10	11½	Admiral	6	77	13	123	13	+ ⅛
76¾	61	AetnaLf 1.72	9	251	63½	62¾	63	+ ¼
60¼	54¼	AetnaLf pf 2		1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
14⅜	10¼	Aguirre Cp	21	24	11½	10½	10½	— ⅞
31⅛	20⅜	AhmanHF	18	35	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
9	4⅝	Aileen Inc	15	45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
78¼	68¼	Air Prd .20b	24	51	72¼	71	72¼	+ 1½
18¼	13⅜	Airco .80	0	72	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	AJ Industris	7	140	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
31¼	27¾	Akzona 1.10	15	26	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
109	103¼	AlaP pf8.28		z200	104	104	104	+ ½
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska Intrs	19	143	32⅝	32	32	+ ¼
29¼	18⅛	AlbertoC .32	15	37	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ 1⅛
17⅞	15⅝	Albian .36a	13	23	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅞	AlcanAl .80	14	151	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
10⅞	8⅜	AlcoStd .36	1	20	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
40½	34⅜	AlconLb .16	55	31	38	36½	38	+ 1½
9½	4⅞	Alexdrs .16e	73	578	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
31⅞	27	AllsnM 3.91e	9	36	27⅞	21½	27⅞	+ [illegible]
14⅝	10½	AllALfd .24	10	21	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅝
14½	10⅝	AllegCp .28e	10	30	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	23¾	AllghLud 1	9	77	24⅝	24	24	
44⅛	39	AlgLud pf 3		2	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
24⅛	20	AlgPw 1.44	8	59	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
19⅜	12⅝	AllnGp 1.041	18	24	13½	13	13½	+ ½
34⅝	20⅛	Allied Ch1.20	14	342	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	35¾	All Mnt .450	28	12	39½	39⅛	39⅞	+ ¼
24¾	21½	AlldMills .75	13	2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ¼
22	16¾	AlldPd .68	8	6	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
59⅛	46	AlldPd pf 3		27	59	59	59	
37⅝	25⅝	AlldStr 1.40	8	558	27⅞	26½	27⅞	+ 2
8½	4¼	Allied Supor	12	21	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
5½	4¼	Allied Super	12	21	4⅝	2¼	2¼	
12⅝	8⅝	AllisChl .21a	12	314	9	8¾	8⅞	
15½	11	AllrolAl .48	10	x27	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
11½	11	AlphaPI .48	7	8	14½	14	14	— ¼
60	47⅞	Alcoa 1.80	11	278	51¾	50	51½	+ 2½
28¾	23½	AmalSg 1.60	8	7	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	10½	AMBAC .50	10	5	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	19½	AmEsn 1.20	7	30	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅞
50½	33	A Hess .30b	27	435	35¼	33½	35¼	+ 1½
112½	14½	AmH pf3.50		41	78½	75½	78½	+ 3
43	23	AAirFill .42	22	146	23⅝	23¼	23½	
25⅝	17¼	Am Airlin	105	760	21¼	30½	21	+ ¾
11¼	8⅝	A Baker .20		0	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
45⅝	39⅝	ABrnds 2.30	9	66	21¼	40⅝	40⅞	+ ¼
31⅛	24½	Am Bdcst	12	326	25½	25	25	
47½	17¾	AmBldM .28	14	8	20	20	20	
33⅝	29⅞	Am Can 2.30	10	94	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
26	23¾	A Can pf1.75		23	24⅛	34⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
6½	5⅛	AmCem .05r	9	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
26⅛	19⅝	ACenIM 2.32	9	12	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	19¾	Am Chain 1	10	5	22½	22½	22½	
32⅛	25⅝	ACyan 1.25	12	201	28¼	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
27½	20¼	Am DisIll 1	18	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
0⅞	53½	AmDisTl .43	31	13	55½	55⅛	55¼	+ ¼
11⅝	8	AmDualVt		4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	12¾	ADu pf.84a		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
30¼	25⅝	AmElP 1.80	9	566	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
3⅛	3	AmExp Ind		40	2⅛	2	2	
10¾	6	AmExp pf		z30	6	6	6	
23⅝	10⅝	AmFin 1.10	18	9	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
28⅞	26½	A GnB 2.02e		43	21¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
22⅞	19⅝	AGnCv 1.06e		12	20⅝	20	20½	+ ⅞
21⅛	16¾	A Gnlns .52	8	182	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
31¼	27	A Gln pf1.80		13	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ 1⅛
17⅝	12⅝	AHoist .40b	9	21	12⅞	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
132	120⅝	A Home 1.86	38	193	125⅝	124⅛	124¾	+ ⅛
195½	181⅝	A Home pf 2		4	186	185½	185½	+ ¼
52¾	43⅜	AmHosp .28	46	400	45⅞	43¾	45⅝	+ 1⅞
12½	9⅛	Aminves .50	0	71	10¼	10⅛	10½	+ ½
37⅝	15	A Medicl .12	13	123	19	17⅛	19	+ 2¼
12⅛	5⅜	A Medicorp	6	116	6¼	6	6⅛	
35⅞	30	A MtlCl 1.40	12	56	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ ½
9⅜	7⅜	Am Motors	12	629	9¼	9	9⅛	
47	38	ANatGs 2.40	9	89	38⅝	37¾	38	— ¼
18⅝	12¾	Am Seal .72	14	5	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	21¾	AmShip .68	9	23	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅜
22¾	18¼	ASmltR 1.20	11	150	20⅞	30⅛	20¾	+ ½
57¼	45¼	AmSoAl .70		87	56⅝	56	56⅝	+ ⅜
		AmSAl fn.70		7	61½	50½	50¼	
73¾	10⅜	AmStand .40	9	184	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		12	59¾	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	26	AmSterll .52	20	11	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	6⅛	AT&T wt		637	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	11	1486	52	51½	51¾	+ ¼
62⅝	59⅝	AmT&T pf 4		x1253	59⅝	58¾	59¼	+ ⅛
		ATT pfAwl		375	50¾	50⅛	50¼	
13¾	12⅝	AWatWk .60	7	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
21⅛	20⅛	AW4.1pf 1.43		z700	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
11¼	14⅛	Ameron .65	6	20	10	15¾	16	+ ⅛
12	1½	AmesD .12e	1	25	8	8	8	
18⅞	14½	Ametek .60a	12	27	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
57⅛	29½	AMF In 1.08	10	58	32¼	31¾	32	+ ⅛
31¾	23½	Amfacln .64	10	53	23½	23	23⅜	— ⅛
131¾	113½	AMP Inc .69	45	27	122	120	121¾	+ 2⅞
8¾	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	8	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
4⅞	5⅛	Ampex Corp		232	5¼	5	5⅛	
14½	8⅝	Amrep Corp	4	69	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
30	24¼	AmStar 1.70	8	14	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
42⅛	35⅞	Amsted 2.40	8	14	36¾	35¾	36¾	+ ⅝
5⅝	4¾	Amtel .20	29	18	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24⅛	19½	Anacon .25e	11	149	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	24⅝	AnchrH 1.08	8	41	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
54⅝	46	AndCl 1.20b	8	22	47¼	46½	46⅝	— ¼
19⅞	12¼	Angelica .10	17	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛

29	25⅝	EaglePic .71	9	12	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	12¼	Easco .45r	8	5	12½	13⅝	13⅝	
22½	12⅞	East Air Ln	78	753	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
30	23⅞	EasGs .69?	15	293	26¼	26	25⅝	+ ¼
23¾	17⅞	EasUtil 1.53	10	2	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
137⅝	132⅝	EasKd 1.53a	41	626	139⅝	136⅝	139⅛	+ 3⅛
41½	33¾	Eaton 1.50a	9	29	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
42	31½	Echlin .20	21	x61	34¼	33⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
42½	54⅛	EckrdJk .20	44	67	23	37⅝	37½	— ¼
41⅞	29½	EckdNC .24	25	5	27⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
27	25½	EdignB 1.58	12	4	25¾	35¼	35⅛	— 1

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81	98	99
Am.Brands 8-81	99½	103¼
Anglo-Am 7½-87	95½	96½
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¾-86	101½	102½
ASEA 8½-86	100½	101½
Ashland 8-87	99	100
Aust-Swiss 8-87	99	100
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99	100
B.N.P. 8¾-77	100¼	101¼
Barclay 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Beecham 8¼-86	100	101
BICC 7¾-87	95½	97½
Borg Wagn 8-79	99½	100½
Borregaard 8¾-86	100½	101½
CN PTT 8-85	100¼	101¼
Carlsberg 8¼-85	102¼	103¼
Carrier 8-87	99	100
C. Lafarge 8¾-85	101	102
C.F.E. 8-87	97	99
Com Union	101½	102½
Conl Oil 7-80	95½	96½
Conoco 8-86	99¼	100¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	102¼	103¼
Copen City 8-84	99	100½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	96	97
Copen Tel 8½-85	100	101
Corning 8½-88	103½	103½
Cut Ham 8-87	99	100
Denmark 9-52	103	104
Denmark 7½-90	95¼	96¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	102½	103½
Dupont 7½-70	97½	100½
E.O.F. 8½-86	101½	102½
E.I.B. 7½-84	98	99
E.I.B. 8½-86	105½	106½
E.I.B. 7½-70	98½	97½
Esso 7½-76	99	100
Esso 8-86 Nov	91¼	100¼
Escom 8½-86	103	101
FinMtgBk 8½-85	100½	101½
Ford 8-87	99¼	100¼
GenMills 8-86	99¼	100¼
GenMot 8¼-76	100½	101½
GenMot 8¾-86	105	106
Grandes 8½-89	99½	100¼
Grollor 8¾-85	101	102
Gte 8¼-85	100½	101½
Guar Roy 8-81	99½	100½
Haas 8-78	99¼	100¼
Haas 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
HamBros 7¾-87	99½	100½
Helsinki 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Hill Samuel 8½-86	101½	102½
Iceland 8-87	97⅛	98½
I.C.I. 7¾-92	96	97
I.N.I. 8-81	96½	97½
Ireland 8¼-87	93¼	99¼
I.S.E. 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	[illegible]	101
Kimberlay 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Klein Ben 8½-87	101¼	102¼
Lyons 8¾-86	101½	102½
Metro Est 8¾-85	101½	102½
Monsanto 8¼-85	102½	103¼
Mount Isa 8¼-85	100½	101½
Newfoundld 8½-86	100	101
N. (Lel) 9-86	102½	103½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	95¼	95¼
Ontario 8¼-86	102	103
Oslo 8¼-86	100	101
Otis Elv 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owenslorn 9-86	105½	106½
Pekoma 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Pennwalt 8-86	99	100
Petrenor 8½-86	99½	100½
PhilMorris 8-78	97¼	100¼
PhilMorris 8½-85	104	105
Plessey 8½-86	100½	101½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	103¼	103¼
Queensld 8½-86	100	101
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Rank 8½-86	103½	104½
Richardson 8¼-25	102¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-83	99	100
Scott 8¼-86	103½	104½
Shell 8-86	100	101
Shell 7½-87	94½	97½
Sth Africa 8-87	97	98
Sybron 8-87	100	101
Textron 7½-87	95½	97½
Transamer 8½-86	100½	101½
Transocean 8-86	97½	100½
Transocean 8-84	101	102
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
T.R.W. 8¾-85	102½	103¼
Union Oil 7-79	95½	96½
Union Oil 7½-87	96½	97½
Utah 8-87	97¼	100¼
Volvo 8-87	100	101
Wallcome 8¼-81	101	102
Will Glyn 8½-87	101¼	103½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	74½	75½
AmMed 5½-72	71½	73½
Amexco 4¼-87	115	117
Am Mot 6-72	123½	123
Amoco 5½-84	117	118
Apco 6-87	96	98
Alusuisse 4¾-87	53½	70½
Amer Can 4¾-88	80½	81½
Am Teb 5¼-85	120	122
Ashland 5-88	96½	97½
BroadHale 4¾-87	152¼	154¼
Chevron 5-88	139½	130½
Chesabg 6¼-84	153	154½
Chrysler 4¾-88	78	79
Chrysler 5-88	86	87
Conl Tel 5½-88	101¾	102¾
CumminsIn 6¼-86	95	96
Dart Ind 4¾-87	109	110
Equity F 5¼-87	72½	73½
EastKodak 4½-88	151	162½
Fedders 5-92	81	82
Fed Dept 4¾-85	112½	114½
Firestone 5-88	96½	97½
Ford 5-88	100¼	101¼
Ford 6-86	111½	112¼
GenElec 4¼-85	111½	112½
GenElec 4¼-87	101½	102½
Gen Foods 4⅝-82	90½	91½
GenShop 5¼-87	115	117
Gillette 4¾-87	102	103
Halliburt 4¼-87	125½	126½
Honeywell 5-83	116½	117½
Honeywell 6-86	113½	114½
I.S.E. 5-88	103	104
I.S.E. 6¼-89	103½	104½
J. Logan 4¾-83	95¼	97¼
Leasco 5-88	64	65
Leasco 5-89	63½	64½
LTV 5-88	53½	54½
MarMidland 5-88	95¼	95¼
Mass Mut 6¼-97	93	94
Michelin 6-85	N.A.	—
Miles 4¾-93	102½	103½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	106¼	107¼
Motorola 4½-81	138	139½
Murphy Oil 5-87	112½	112½
Nabisco 5¼-88	108½	109½
Owens Ill 4½-81	95	96
PanAm 5¼-88	74	75
Penney JC 4¼-87	110	111
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	135	136
R.C.A. 5-88	94½	95½
Revlon 4¾-83	118½	117½
Revlon 4¾-87	102½	104½
Reynolds M 5-88	74¾	75¾
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	107½	103½
Texaco 4½-88	100½	101½
20th Cent 5-87	62¼	63¼
UnCorb 4¼-82	99	102
WardFd 5¼-88	67½	69
WarnLam 4¼-87	110½	112½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	99.32	95.45	129.74
Previous	99.47	95.60	129.05

(Continued on next page.)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from preceding page.

R - S - T

U - V

W

X - Y - Z

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on March 27, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 27, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

OIL & GAS

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
872	Clarcan	700	690	700	
4500	Francana	$ 18	970	10	+20
800	Gt COilsds	875	825	875	+65
713	Gr Plains	$ 34½	34	34½	+ ¼
12950	Houston D	345	325	330	— 5
35600	Lochiel	320	291	310	+19
778	Page Pet	265	240	245	— 5
1238	PanCan P	$ 15	15	15	
7802	Pan Ocean	$ 15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
300	Patrol	125	133	135	+ 5
5100	Ram	281	276	276	— 9
12200	Siebens	$ 13¼	13	13¼	
4000	Sundale D	785	760	780	+30
4500	Voyager P	610	590	590	—10

Total sales 2,58*,*20 shares

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

March 27, 1973

Talcott Nat	585,000	17	+3⅝
Equity Fdg	337,230	14⅛	—2⅛
Pizza Hut	255,000	17⅛	—2¼
Frank'n Str	227,000	21⅞	+1
Am Tel&Tel	148,600	51¾	+ ¼
Crocker Nat	131,300	27¼	— ¼
IntTelTel	121,000	45¼	+ ½
Am T&T pf	125,300	57¼	+ ⅛
Ford Mot	112,500	62⅛	+ ⅜
UMC Ind	110,530	14⅛	— ½
Chrysler	103,000	32⅜	+ ⅜
Kresge SS	101,700	41⅜	+ ⅜
RCA	100,900	28¼	— ⅛
Zapata Carp	97,700	25⅛	+ ¼
Digital Eq	99,530	76¾	+1¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.50	14.98
Advances	1125	879
Declines	334	564
Unchanged	330	329
Total issues	1789	1772
New 1973 highs	7	8
New 1973 lows	118	256

Most Actives—American

Action Ind	104,100	8¼	—1⅛
TWA wt	01,200	20¾	+ ⅞
Champ Ho	78,400	8½	— ¼
Bowmar Ins	76,300	22	— ¾
Robintech	55,300	32¼	+ ⅛
Teleprompt	51,300	26¼	— ⅛
Asamera D	45,700	12½	+ ⅜
Inexco Oil	42,200	19	+1½
NY Times A	57,530	12⅞	— ⅛
Struth Well	27,400	5	+ ¼

Approx total stock sales 3,150,800
Stock sales year ago 3,667,180

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.41	24.18	24.32	+.18

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	933.40	948.52	930.16	944.91	+17.01
20 Trn	194.02	198.35	193.01	197.46	+ 5.70
15 Util	107.46	108.22	106.75	107.91	+ 8.90
65 Stk	295.29	300.07	213.99	298.92	+ 5.48

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	125.66	122.26	125.09	+1.97
20 Railroads ...	39.61	38.70	37.48	+0.00
55 Utilities	55.73	54.04	55.41	+0.55
500 Stocks	112.07	109.95	111.56	+1.73

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.53	59.10	59.53	+0.88
Industrials	65.44	64.93	65.44	+1.04
Transportation ..	41.38	40.85	41.38	+1.03
Utility	30.99	33.90	38.99	+0.30
Finance	71.32	71.01	71.32	+0.91

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
March 26	306,102	310,373	6,248
March 23	324,862	444,115	9,134
March 22	325,084	473,287	9,550
March 21	270,933	361,117	6,185
March 20	349,831	382,832	4,536

*These totals are included in the sales figures

Montreal Stocks

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 7

Clev Pitts	Jones Lau	Yngst StDr
FstUnR Es	MasMut Inv	
Franklin Str	Pan Am	

NEW LOWS- 118

Adam Millis	GMtr 2.75pf	Phil Subrb
Allrgt Auto	GenPort Inc	PhilVanN
Am NatGas	Genuin Pts	Pizza Hut
Am Shipbdg	Gidd Lewis	Plan Resrch
Am T&T pf	Gould Inc	Porter pf
Amtac Inc	GtNorNek	Port Gen El
Ampex Cp	Hanna Mng	PPG Ind
Amsted	Harcourt	Purex Corp.
Apco Oil	HelenCurt A	Richardsn
Assd DGds	Helm Payn	Rio Grande
Benet 5.50pf	Hilton Hotel	RTE Corp
Brown Co	Naba : Mfg	Ryder Sys
Caro ClinCh	NseF 2.50pf	SanDie Gas
Corr Gen	Jewel Cos	SavnhEP A
Castle Cke	Johnson Svc	Sav On Drg
CCI Corp pf	Kais CemG	SCA Svc
Chesebrou	KanNeb NG	Scott Paper
Chromal pf	Koracorp In	Servomat
Clark Eq	Liberty Cp	Shellr 1.40pf
CBS	Libty Loan	Southld Cp
Con Foods	Longs Drug	Sperry Hut
CnPw 4.52pf	MadSqGar	Std Intl
Cousins Mtg	Marathn M?	Stude Worth
Crane Co	MCA Inc	Suave Shoe
Crockar Nat	Memorex	Tappan Co
Conn Drug	MaPub Svc	Texas Ind
Dana Corp	Mohasco	Timken Co
Dentsply Int	NatInd .60pf	Todd Shipyd
Dexter Cp	Nat Steel	Trans Union
Dover Corp	NiM 4.10pf	TRW 4.40pf
Duke Pow	Niagra Shre	UMC Ind
Edison Bros	NorAm Phil	Un Commrc
Electn Data	NorCen Gas	UnJersy Bk
Equity Fdg	NwtInd pfC	VSI Corp
FedPap Bd	OhE 7.24pf	WabRR pf
FlaPowLt	OhE 4.56pf	Warnaco
Franklin Mt	Okla NGas	WnUn 4.90pf
Gemin Cap	Pac Tin	Will Ross
Gen Medicl	Ph El 4.68pf	
GenMot 5pf	Ph El 4.40pf	

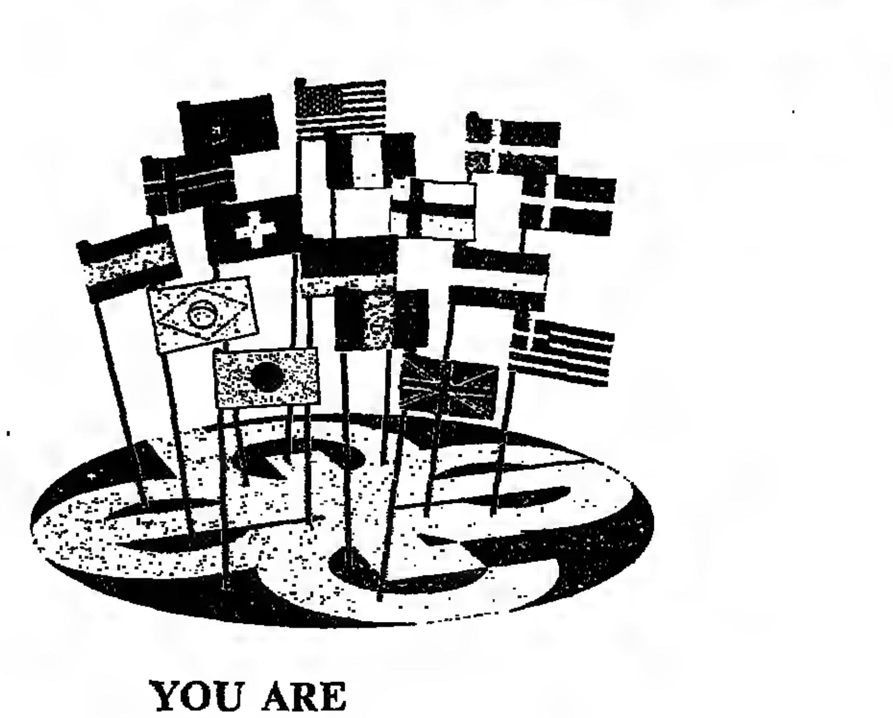
SEC Won't Cut Brokers' Rates

NEW YORK, March 27 (Reuters).—Securities and Exchange Commission chairman G. Bradford Cook said today the commission will not require a reduction in the level of fixed commission rates on stock trades at this time.

Speaking before New York security analysts, Mr. Cook said that this in no way alters the commission's intention to require negotiation at the level of $100,000 by the spring of 1974.

He said the decision was made on the basis of "the serious financial situation in the brokerage community at this time . . ."

He went on to say that he thought a reduction to the $200,000 or $250,000 level would be "an unwise and imprudent step."



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WYORK, March 27.—Cash ... in ordinary markets as registered today in New York were:

...dity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
...DS		
Accra lb	*.47⅞	*.28¾
... Santos, lb	*.63½	1.46
...TILES		
...th 64-60 38½ yd.	.24⅛	.20
...ALS		
... (Phila.) t.a.	132.00	126.00
... Pdry Phila. ton..	57-63	70.50
... No 1 hvy Pitt.	48-45	35-36
... 10	10	.15½
... lb	60-60½	53½-¼
... 10	2.04½	1.83¾
... basis lb...	.19¼-.20¼	17-.18
... oz.	2.275	1.56⅝
...DITY indices		
... index (base 100 ... 1931)	502.8	397.0
...minal (Asked		

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 27, 1973

...ld sugar No. 11: May 8.16-12, July ..., Sept. 8.15-17, Oct. 7.99-8.00, ... 7.04, May 7.45, July 7.30.

LUXFUND S.A.
LUXEMBOURG
an international investment fund sponsored by :
Société Bancaire de Paris -
Groupe PALUEL-MARMONT 26 rue Murillo - 75-Paris 8e.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg - Luxembourg.
Bordier et Cie - 16 rue de Hollande - Genève
Net asset value per share : as of december 31 1971 $ US 20.79
" " september 30 1972 $ US 24.72
" " march 23 1973 $ US 23.79
not valid for individual french residents.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Wool: Wool futures closed quiet. No sales.

Cocoa: May 40.84, July 40.15, Sept. 39.50, Dec. 38.35, March 37.74, May 37.09.

Copper: May 65.15, July 64.25, Sept. 63.45, Oct. 63.85, Dec. 62.15, Jan. 61.55, March 61.20.

Orange juice: May 45.10, July 46.00 b, Sept. 46.80, Nov. 47.05 b, Jan. 47.55 b, March 47.35 b.

Potatoes: April 7.21, May 8.42, Nov. 8.46.

Silver: March 222.00, April 222.00, May 223.00, July 230.50, Sept. 229.70, Dec. 234.60, Jan. '74 235.70, March '74 233.50, May '74 241.10, July '74 243.70.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	42.45	42.55	42.20	42.51	+ 6
July	42.10	42.15	41.95	47.15	+ 5
Oct.	40.55	40.65	40.23	40.63	—10
Dec.	37.23	37.25	38.75	37.00	—20
March ...	3923	39.37	38.95	B39.23	—17
May	39.60	39.60	39.60	B39.38	—22
July	37.50	37.83	39.65	B37.50	—7

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
May	2.15	2.25	2.14¾	2.25	2.16½
Jul	1.98½	2.05	1.98	2.07	1.97
Sep	1.95½	2.05	1.35½	2.04½	1.97¾
Dec	1.98	3.35	1.07½	2.04¾	1.98
CORN					
May	1.57½	1.57½	1.55	1.56¼	1.58⅜
Jul	1.54	1.54⅞	1.53¼	1.53¾	1.55⅛
Sep	1.53	1.51½	1.49½	1.53	1.52
Dec	1.45	1.45¾	1.44¼	1.44½	1.46¼
Mar	1.49½	1.48½	1.47⅛	1.47⅜	1.49¼
SOYBEANS					
May	5.81	5.08½	5.69¾	5.69¾	5.84½
Jul	5.46	5.47½	5.33¼	5.33¾	5.49
Aug	5.12	5.18	5.01	5.01¾	5.16
Sep	4.48	4.59½	4.25¾	5.39½	4.51¼
Nov	4.93¼	4.03	3.92	5.95	4.04
Jan	0.98	4.03	3.93¼	3.96	4.05¾
Mar	4.03	4.04½	3.95½	3.98½	4.06½
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	14.24	14.38	13.80	13.89	14.34
Jul	14.15	14.35	13.01	13.8.	14.30
Aug	13.98	14.08	13.63	15.62	14.06
Sep	13.60	13.73	13.21	15.40	13.70
Oct	12.40	12.55	12.10	12.15	12.48
Dec	11.05	11.25	11.01	11.01	11.17
Jan	10.95	11.03	13.83	10.83	10.92
Mar	10.90	10.93	13.73	13.73	13.85
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	177.03	177.00	174.90	174.93	179.88
Jul	165.53	169.00	167.23	167.23	172.23
Aug	165.53	166.50	164.10	164.10	159.03
Sep	160.03	160.30	157.00	159.00	164.30
Oct	132.50	132.50	130.23	130.23	135.53
Dec	122.53	124.03	121.03	127.03	125.03
Jan	123.03	121.03	179.03	119.00	123.00
Mar	119.50	120.53	119.53	119.53	122.53

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Apr	229.00	229.00	220.50	221.70	229.50
Jun	233.03	233.03	224.20	225.20	232.90
Aug	235.70	236.70	228.00	228.70	226.60
Oct	238.50	239.10	231.80	231.73	239.70
Dec	243.40	243.40	234.10	234.93	243.20
Feb	245.10	246.18	237.00	237.83	246.43
Apr	247.83	247.93	240.48	240.49	248.93
Jun	251.53	251.53	243.10	243.13	251.53
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Apr	45.03	45.15	44.57	a44.57	a45.57
Jun	44.27	44.87	44.27	a44.27	a45.27
Aug	43.53	44.20	43.52	a43.52	a44.52
Oct	42.85	43.03	42.37	a42.37	a43.37
Dec	42.23	42.45	41.67	a41.67	a42.67
Feb	42.63	42.63	41.10	a41.73	42.73
Apr	42.33	42.65	41.62	a41.62	a42.62

Sales: April 4102; June 6681; Aug 1524; Oct 851; Dec 532; Feb 185; April 36.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Apr	42.35	43.00	41.95	42.85	42.65
May	41.70	42.10	41.15	41.55	42.10
Jun	42.85	b44.00	42.85	43.25	44.85
Jul	46.53	41.23	46.03	46.53	47.75
Aug	48.53	49.00	47.93	a47.93	49.10
Sep	57.50	52.85	51.93	52.35	52.05
Oct	48.53	49.00	48.53	43.63	49.53
Nov	48.75	45.75	48.60	48.63	49.75
Dec	53.53	53.75	53.45	b53.68	a51.10

Sales: April 748; May 1372; June 111; July 28; Aug 6; Sep 475; Oct 10; Nov 3; Dec 9.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Apr	33.1	33.40	32.82	a32.82	a34.32
Jun	34.72	35.45	34.72	a34.72	36.17
Jul	34.85	35.50	34.85	a34.85	a36.35
Aug	33.67	34.12	23.67	a33.67	a35.17
Oct	51.70	32.70	31.70	a31.70	a33.20
Dec	31.93	31.97	31.32	a32.32	a32.82
Feb	31.07	31.50	30.95	a30.95	a32.45
Apr	29.95	29.95	28.63	a28.63	b30.10

Sales: April 830; June 854; July 651; Aug 189; Oct 195; Dec 240; Feb 63; April 54.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
May	53.22	53.83	53.22	a53.22	a54.72
Jul	52.52	53.23	52.52	a52.52	a54.02
Aug	53.97	51.35	53.97	a50.97	a52.47
Feb	46.73	47.12	46.63	a46.63	a48.13
Mar	48.53	b46.95	46.50	a46.53	a48.00

Sales: May 1118; July 1435; Aug 694; Feb 147; March 6.

Open interest: March 59; May 4748; July 4155; Aug 2599; Feb 259; March 10.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅜	16⅛	AAR Corp	14	30	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+⅜
10⅞	7⅛	AAVCos .20	6	12	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+¼
3¼	2⅛	Aberden Pcl	39	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
3¾	2½	Acme Haml		6	2½	2½	2½	
10	9½	Action Ind	10	1041	9⅞	8	8¾	−1⅛
6⅛	4	ADM Indust	8	15	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
19⅝	13¾	Admirlin .50	6	x2	14½	14½	14½	−¼
17½	11¼	Adobe Corp	31	15	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
5½	4	A&EPlast P	9	16	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
7⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
6½	2¾	Aeronca Inc		7	3	2½	3	+½
3⅝	2½	Aerosol	10	10	2¾	2½	2¾	
21¼	14⅞	Aerovox Co	31	9	17	16½	17	+¾
8⅝	6⅛	AffilCap .39t	5	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
3⅝	2	Affil Cp wt		8	2½	2	2⅛	
10⅞	6⅞	Affil Hsp .20	18	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅜
4⅛	2¾	Aiken Ind	14	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
12	9¾	Airborn Frt	17	58	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
11¼	8½	Airpax 1.10f	10	6	9¼	9	9¼	+½
19½	14⅛	Airwick	28	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
19⅝	16½	Alan Wood	13	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
7⅜	5½	Alaska Airl		25	6⅛	5⅞	6	−⅛
4⅝	3½	Alba Waldn		4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
12⅛	8¾	Alcolaa Ina	15	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
3⅛	2	AllAmer Ind		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
17	10	Alleghy Airl	17	91	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+½
10½	6¼	AllegA wtO		28	8¼	7½	7¾	−½
8½	4⅝	AllegA wtN		6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+¼
10⅝	7¼	Alleg Cp wt		3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
4¼	3	Allied Art	2	16	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
3⅝	2½	Alpha Ind	20	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
7½	5⅝	Allamil Cp	4	7	5½	5½	5½	
1⅝	1	Allec Corp		16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1¼	¾	Allec Cp wt		13	⅞	¾	⅞	+1-16
4⅛	3½	Allec Crp pf		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
64½	52¼	Alca pf 3.75		z300	52¼	52	52	−⅜
12⅜	9½	AlumSpc .44	7	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
6½	2⅞	Amco Ind	15	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	−⅛
12	6⅞	AHessLL wt		116	9	8⅜	8¾	+⅜
4⅝	2	Am Agroncs		10	3	2¾	2¾	−¼
14	10½	A BillRu .50	6	6	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅝
2⅛	1¼	AmBook .51r		2	1½	1½	1½	
26⅜	21½	AmBusP .20	25	7	22¾	22⅜	22½	
3½	1⅝	ACenMrg wt		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
30⅝	26½	AFlich 2.68e	9	23	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+⅛
5	2⅝	AmFitch wt		13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅞	8¼	AIsraeli .26e	10	33	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+½
9	7¼	AMaizeA .23	9	19	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
9	7⅝	AMaizeB .23	9	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
44½	40	AmMf 1.82e	6	5	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+⅜
24	13¼	AmMI I .10e	13	8	14½	13¾	14¼	+¼
38⅜	32⅝	A Petr 1.10e	16	26	37¾	36⅝	37¼	+1½
14⅝	8	A Plan 2.30l	8	54	8	7½	8	
4⅝	3½	A Prec .05e	12	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+¼
11	9⅝	AmRlIT .92e	12	19	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
2¼	1½	AmRltyT wt		7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16¼	8¼	Am Recreat	10	15	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
18⅛	9¼	ASafeE .68l	9	37	11	10½	11	+⅝
6¼	4⅜	AmTech Ind	7	4	5	4¾	5	+⅛
26⅜	16⅞	AmTrain 5v	26	22	20	18⅞	20	+1⅜
62	18¾	AMICCp .04	24	74	32½	31½	31¾	+¼
3½	2⅝	Andrea Rad		5	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
2⅞	2	Anglo C .10e	16	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
15¾	13	AnsulCo .56t	11	7	14½	13¾	14½	+⅞
24¾	14⅛	Anthony Ind	7	25	16	15¼	15⅝	−⅜
1	1½	AO Indust	14	22	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4	3	Appild Data	46	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	−⅛
30½	24⅝	AquitCa .15e	26	86	25¼	24½	25¼	+⅝
2⅛	1½	Argus Inc	75	53	1½	1½	1½	
22¾	16⅛	Ariz Col .08e	15	9	16½	16¼	16½	+¼
17¼	10¼	ArzCol pf.48		1	18½	10½	18½	−⅛
27⅝	22⅞	ArkLGs 1.30	9	41	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
18¾	7⅜	Arrow Elect	7	37	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
18¼	12	Arundel .69t	18	9	13⅝	13	13	−1
4½	3⅛	Arwood Cp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
15⅝	10⅜	Asameja O	37	457	13⅝	12¼	12½	+⅜
16½	13¼	AshlOil Can	18	16	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+⅜
3⅛	1¾	AskinSv .10t	21	24	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	
12½	9	Aspro .40b	7	16	9¾	9½	9½	+½
4¾	3⅝	AssdFSI .20		30	3½	3⅛	3½	−⅛
24⅜	15¾	AsdMt 2.25e	6	41	17	16⅞	16⅞	+½
30¼	21⅜	AsdProd .40	7	25	24½	22⅝	22⅝	−2
6⅝	3½	Astrex Inc	16	22	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
10½	7⅝	Atalanta Cp	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1⅝	1	Atco Chem		103	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
7¾	5	AtlcoMtg wt		23	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
19½	10⅛	AtlCMl 1.20e	7	11	16⅛	16	16¼	+¼
1½	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		69	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
33⅞	26	Augatinc .10	38	41	29½	28½	29½	+1¼
26¼	15⅝	Austral Oil	19	88	18	17	17⅞	+⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Auto Bldg	9	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7½	4½	Autmat Rad	9	25	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
8⅝	6⅜	AutmSvc .20	6	13	6⅞	6½	6½	−⅛
8	5	AVC Corp	48	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	5¾	AVEMC .10	13	25	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	
40¾	33⅞	Avondl 1.20b	18	2	39¼	39	39	−⅜

B

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
40	32⅞	BagCop .40r	16	4	37¾	37¼	37¼	+¼
42	29⅝	BaldDH .60b	8	10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+¼
6⅞	5⅞	BaldSec .31e		17	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
18⅞	16¼	BanFd 1.40a		5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
4⅛	2½	BangPun wt		17	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
35⅝	23⅝	BanIslr Cntl	13	257	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
21	14¼	BankrU .24h	22	9	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+½
7¾	4⅞	Bannar .02e	9	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅜
5¾	4	Barbra Lyn	9	4	4½	4¼	4¼	
7⅞	5	Barclay Ind	13	1	6	5⅞	6	+⅜
9½	6	Barnes Eng		2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+½
15⅛	9¼	Barnwel Ind		13	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
12⅛	9⅞	Barry RG	12	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
12⅞	7⅝	BarryWr .32	10	7	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
3½	1¾	Bartell Med	64	4	2	2	2	
8⅝	5	Barth Sg .27	8	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdv	44	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3½	1¾	Baruch Fosl		13	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
7½	5¼	Barwick ET	17	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
6⅞	5	BasinPet Co	19	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
13⅞	11¾	BayrkU .38e		6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
1⅛	1⅛	BBI Ifc		19	1¼	1	1	−⅛
4⅞	2¾	Ball Ind .08	7	51	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
28⅜	21⅞	BenSM 2.59e	8	39	24⅛	24	24	−½
8⅛	4⅝	BenStMg wt		2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
9½	4½	Benrus Crp		56	5	4¾	5	+½
15¼	10½	BergEn .17r	18	20	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
7⅝	5¾	Berg Br .16t		12	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
17	13⅜	Brg B pfl.15	3	7	14	13¾	14	
8½	7	Berlea Corp	5	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
18½	11⅝	Berven .08h	17	7	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+⅜
3¾	2¾	Balhlam Co		6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
4⅞	2⅝	Beverly Ent	10	93	3⅛	3	3	
14⅞	9⅛	BevHill Bnc	6	14	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+½
32½	22	Bic Pen .27	23	37	23¾	23¾	23¾	
29¾	21¼	BgBaar 1.08	7	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¼
21½	16¾	BinkMf .80a	9	6	17⅛	17	17⅛	−¼
31¼	19⅝	BinnySm .66	12	20	20	20	20	
14¼	9½	Bio Dynam	14	18	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅞	8⅛	Blessings .60	6	23	8⅝	8½	8½	
4⅛	2¾	Blount .04e	4	1	3	3	3	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	12	43	4	3⅝	4	+¼
1⅛	½	Bluebird wt		53	1	15-16	15-16	−1-16
24¼	18½	Bodin App	13	19	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅞
12⅝	8½	Bolt Berank	13	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
4½	2½	BoothC .91t		24	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
32⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	24	768	33⅞	31¾	32	−¾
25¾	19⅜	Bowne .20	12	3	19	19	19	−⅜
55	32½	BowVall .18	160	7	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	+⅞
26¾	13¼	Brad Ragan	14	5	15	14⅞	15	+½
50	34½	BradfCm 5y	67	7	36½	36⅛	36½	+½
8	5¾	Brnchin .26	9	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	11⅜	BranifAr wt		27	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+½
16	11¼	BrtAirA .50t		8	13	12⅞	13	+¾
21½	19⅝	BrscanLt 1b	5	60	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
20½	15⅝	BraunEn .44	7	2	15½	15½	15½	
10⅜	6¼	Breeza Corp		8	8	7½	7½	−⅜
16¼	12⅞	Brewer .20h	8	12	14⅞	14½	14½	−⅜
7⅛	6⅜	BrATob .16e	8	1	7	7	7	+3-16
7½	6 7-16	BATob r.24e	8	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+3-16
5½	3⅞	Brody Seatg	18	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	−⅛
9⅛	6½	Brook P .14	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+½
4½	3½	BrownCo wt		29	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅜
32⅛	29	BwnFA .40b	20	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅜
33⅝	27⅞	BwnFB .40b	20	14	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+¼
34⅛	29½	BTMfg 2.49e	11	15	31	30⅞	30⅞	+⅜
7	5	BTU Eng		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
5⅜	3¾	Buehler Co	66	24	4	4	4	
15⅞	11½	Buell In .25r	8	10	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+⅜
8½	6½	Buildex .10e	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
27⅝	20	BundyCo 1a	7	3	20¾	20½	20¾	+¼
5⅛	2⅝	Burgess Ind		16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
20¾	13½	BurnsInt .60	17	15	15⅞	14¾	15	+⅜
10½	5½	Butler Aviat	15	27	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+⅜
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	25	102	18⅞	18½	18¾	+⅜

C

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	5⅛	Cabicom Gn		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
9⅛	8	Cagles In A	25	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17½	11⅞	Caldor .15b	10	31	13	12¾	13	
13⅛	10⅝	Calcomo		31	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅝
4⅝	2⅞	Calvert Exp	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
13¾	7¾	Camcoln .05		1	8	8	8	+⅛
6⅛	3 11-16	CampChib		24	7 1-16	6 11-16	6⅛	
9½	8⅛	CampInd .30	6	6	9½	9⅛	9½	+½
4½	3 13-16	CdnExp GO	39	40	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16	+1-16
11	7½	Cdn Hamsld	97	93	8¾	7¾	8¾	+15-16
13⅛	11	CdnHydr .25	15	18	11	11	11	
14	12⅛	CdnIntPw 1	5	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+¼
9½	5⅞	CdnJvln .30t	22	28	8¼	8	8¼	+⅜
5⅜	4	CdnMar .10e	12	21	4½	4⅛	4¼	+½
8⅛	6⅛	Cdn Merrill		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnt	16	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	
58⅝	50¼	Cdn SupOil	44	52	51½	50⅝	51½	+½
4⅛	2⅝	Canvert Int		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
3¾	2½	Canoga Ind	11	1	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
8⅛	5¼	Capital Res	5	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
5⅜	4⅛	CapitlFd .13	29	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	Capitol Inds	17	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅜
21½	11¼	Caressa .29	8	27	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	−⅛
100	87	Carnatn .88	28	9	93	91¾	92¾	+⅞
1¼	⅝	Carusel Fsh		9	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
9⅜	5⅛	Carriar wt		37	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
9	5¼	Carrols Dev	14	6	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
3¼	1⅞	Castleton In	42	42	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
20½	13¾	Castlwd Int	27	4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	−⅛
13¼	8¼	Cavitron Cp	31	31	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	+1
4⅞	2⅝	CelluCraft		16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
56¼	53½	CenPL pf 6		z125	54	53⅝	53⅝	−¼
8⅝	4⅞	CentSec .06e		13	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
6⅞	5⅛	CentInd .11r	7	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
15¼	13½	CenvIll Com	6	57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
6¾	5	Certified Cp	8	9	5⅛	5	5	
2⅞	1⅞	Certron Cp	40	25	2	1⅞	2	
9½	6¾	ChadMill .40	7	1	7	7	7	
14⅞	7⅞	ChampH .02	17	764	8¾	8¼	8½	−¼
3	2⅛	Charan Ind	18	15	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
30	24¼	CharlC .25e	24	15	24½	24⅜	24⅜	−⅛
7⅞	5	Chertr Med	73	30	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6	CHBFds .23t	6	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
7⅝	4⅞	ChemEx .16	8	7	6	5⅞	6	+⅜
11½	6	ChicUnl .51t	9	14	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
20¼	10⅞	Child World	18	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Christian Co	7	134	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	17	CI CrF 3.80e		4	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
4⅝	3⅛	CIMtgGr wt		41	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
20¾	14	CIC Cp .15e	9	30	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅜
2	1¼	Cinerama		75	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
36½	24¼	Circle K .26	27	53	26⅜	26¼	26¼	−⅛
9½	7	CitznFinl .16	11	10	7	7	7	
18¾	16⅞	CitMtg 1.57e	10	12	17⅛	16⅞	17	−⅛
3⅝	2⅜	CitzMtgl wt		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅞	8⅛	CityGsFl .50	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅜	6⅜	CK Petrolm	24	27	8	7¼	8	+⅜
9⅞	7⅛	CL Finl	7	5	7½	7½	7½	+⅜
17⅜	11½	Clarksn Ind	11	34	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅜
10½	6¾	Clarostat	8	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	−½
4½	2⅛	Clary Corp	50	11	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
11½	9½	Clopay .05r	5	x10	9	8⅞	8⅞	−½
4⅛	2½	CMI Corp	45	11	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
31¾	19¾	CMI Inv wt		52	28¼	28	28⅛	−⅜
8⅛	4⅛	CtrBuild Cos	4	44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
20⅛	12⅞	Coit Mat .48	13	14	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	−½
7⅜	5½	Cohu In .16s	15	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
20¼	7¼	Colt Intl	11	140	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	+¼
26¾	16⅛	ColeNatl .46	9	59	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+½
33	19½	Coleman .44	16	106	21	20⅛	21	+1
12¾	8⅝	College Twn	5	7	9⅛	9	9	+¼
11⅞	5⅛	Col Comi .20	5	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
8½	6¾	ColonSnd .30	21	21	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+⅜
24⅜	16	ColwellC .22	8	23	18¾	17¾	18¾	+1
33⅛	28¼	ColwM 2.82e	9	28	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+¼
13½	8¾	ColwMtg wt		15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
44	25¾	Comb Com	27	30	27½	27	27¼	−¼
38⅛	23⅝	Cmbustn Eq	23	44	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+⅜
32½	25	Cominco .90	25	2	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+⅜
27¼	14¼	ComlAlli .25	12	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
9	5¾	Commodor	13	1	6	5⅞	6	−⅛
7⅞	5	ComHlth Cp	18	25	6¾	6	6¾	+¾
16⅝	8½	ComPsyc Ct	14	13	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
30½	28	Com PS 1.61	9	11	29	29	29	
12⅞	9⅝	Compoln .32	7	3	10	10	10	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cmprsh Des		6	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅛	1¾	CompuDyn	33	2	3	3	3	−⅛
32⅝	20½	Compugrp	21	13	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+¾
2¾	2	Comput Eq	14	21	2½	2⅜	2½	
3¼	1⅝	Comput Inst	29	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Comput Inv	6	8	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
4¾	3⅝	Computest		9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Conchmco	8	2	12	12	13	+¼
5¼	2¾	Concrd Fab		10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Condec Crp	11	16	4⅝	4½	4½	
4⅝	3⅞	Connlly Con	437	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10½	8	Connrx .44a	8	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
11½	6⅛	Conroy Inc	7	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅜
4	3½	ConNatSh A		5	3½	3⅜	3½	−¼
5⅜	3⅝	Con Oil Gas		47	4⅛	4	4	
14⅛	10½	Con Ref .20e	11	4	12⅛	11⅞	13	+¼
14	8⅝	CnslDes .40	9	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	
11⅛	7½	Consyna Cp	19	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+½
3¼	1¾	Cont Mater	10	18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
5⅞	3⅝	Cont Tel wt		65	4½	4	4¼	+½
16¼	13	Cook Elc .32	14	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20½	16¼	Cook Ind	12	13	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	+¼
9⅜	6¾	Cop Jar .20a	8	10	7⅛	7	7	
14¾	6⅝	Kordon Intl	13	77	9	8¾	8¾	−½
24⅜	20⅛	CornBlk .79	12	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
4¾	3⅛	Cott Corp	28	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
1½	1	CottCorp wt		8	1	1	1	−⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Cousins wt		19	4¼	4	4	−⅛
31⅜	20¼	CoxCbl Com	52	14	25	24½	25	+¾
6⅝	3⅝	Craig Corp	8	43	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
8	6	CramrE .21l	24	6	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
9½	6¾	Creativ Mgt	10	24	8½	8	8½	+⅜
20⅜	15¼	CreatP 2.20a	12	44	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	−⅝
4½	3⅝	Crest Foam	29	4	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
4	1⅝	Crestmont		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23¼	19	Crmpton .86	7	15	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
67⅞	54	Cross AT .42	33	7	55	54½	54¾	+¼
12½	10½	CrwleyM .20	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+1
23¾	19⅛	CumCP 1.18t	22	1	20	20	20	−⅛
11	8½	Crowni .05e	6	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	−¼
10⅞	6⅛	Crystal Oil		49	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
17⅜	13¼	CSECorp .32	5	7	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	−½
14¾	8¾	Cubic Cp .20	14	35	9⅛	8⅞	9	
4½	3½	Curtis Math		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	8½	CutterA .44	13	206	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	+⅞
18	8⅞	CutterB .44	13	7	10½	9⅞	10½	+⅞
17½	13	CW Transpr	6	1	13½	13½	13½	+⅛

D

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
6½	4⅝	Daitch .26e	7	1	5	5	5	
8⅜	6½	DamonC .40	10	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
3¼	2⅛	Data Contrl	56	4	3½	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
22⅜	18⅝	Data Docmt	9	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−¼
4⅜	3¼	Data Prod	27	56	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅞	8¾	DavsFd .06h	9	10	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
9⅞	8	DayMin .10s	45	29	8¼	8	8⅛	−⅛
5⅛	3¼	Daylin wt		41	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
3	1⅝	DCL Inc	2	26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
26	16⅛	Dearb St .26	8	58	17¼	16½	16⅝	−⅝
13¾	9⅝	Del Labs	8	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
7⅞	3⅛	DeltaCp Am	21	28	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
20⅛	12⅞	Dim Fd .50a	6	18	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+⅜
57⅞	41½	Den Tal Ez	29	18	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1¼	Dero Ind		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
34	22¼	Deseret Ph	25	118	24½	24	24¼	+½
16⅞	9	Designcr Jw	11	93	9¾	9⅛	9½	+½
5⅛	3⅜	Detecto Scal		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
41⅛	21¼	Dv Am 1.39t	10	26	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+⅞
15⅜	10	Devon App	8	23	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
14½	10⅛	DHJ Indust	23	25	13⅛	12¾	12¾	+¼
20⅜	17⅛	DiamM Drll	12	47	20	18⅝	18¾	−¾
5⅝	3⅝	Diebold VC		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28	19⅝	DillardSf .48	8	12	20⅛	19¾	19¾	−¼
2¼	1⅛	Diodes Inc	25	127	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Discont Fab	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16⅞	13⅛	Diversey .52	9	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+½
9⅞	6	Dixilyn Cor		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
52⅞	38⅛	Dome Petrl	39	47	41⅞	40⅝	41⅛	+⅞
20⅞	18¼	Domtar .40	17	x8	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
13⅞	12	Donkenny .26	5	3	12	12	12	
15⅛	11½	DownyS .25e	5	2	11⅛	11½	11½	
7⅝	6	DPA Inc	8	18	6¼	6	6	−⅛
6¼	3⅛	Drew Natl	18	40	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
23⅛	21⅛	DrexU 1.97s		4	23	22⅞	22⅞	
9½	6¾	Driver Harr		4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+¼
12¼	7½	DrFair .40b	9	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	2 9-16	Dunlop .14e	9	5	2¾	2 11-16	2 11-16	−1-16
2⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅜	10⅝	DurTst .23b	14	27	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅞
4⅝	3⅛	Dynalec .15t	27	41	3¼	3⅛	3¼	−⅛
7⅛	7⅛	Dynell .48t	14	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	

E

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4¾	4	ESystem .32	6	39	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4⅜	2⅝	Eagle Cloth		18	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
29⅝	20¼	ErlScheb .32	17	100	20⅛	19⅜	19⅜	−1
5⅞	4½	Earth R .12	18	6	5½	5½	5½	
28½	18¾	EasonOil .30	17	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
10⅞	5⅝	EstnAir .47t	8	25	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	−⅛
20	17⅞	EasternCo 1	9	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+¼
13⅜	9¼	Eastrn Frgt	8	12	10⅛	10	10	+¼
4⅝	3⅛	Eazor Expr	137	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2¼	1⅜	Eckmar Cp	25	11	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
17⅝	11½	Ecodyne	23	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+½
21½	10	Edgingtn O	6	22	11	11¼	12	+⅞
12¼	7¼	Edmos .13	6	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	6	Edo Corp	8	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+¼
9⅛	6½	Edwards .20	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Egan Mach		5	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
20⅛	10½	EhrnPh .05e	9	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅜
6⅜	4¼	Elco Corp	62	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Elcor Chm		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
8½	6⅜	El Hose .10r	11	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
17⅜	13	Electrog .80	8	6	13½	13¼	13½	+⅜
3⅝	2	Elect Assist		15	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Elect Comp		30	1	⅞	⅞	−⅛
10⅝	7¼	Elektrn Eng	12	19	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
2½	1⅜	Elect Resch		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
10⅞	5¾	Electsp .36t	10	19	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
½	⅛	ElginNat wt		11	½	¼	¼	
22	15½	Elk Horn .88	15	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
16	11⅛	El Tronics	13	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Emenee Cp	7	1	2½	2½	2½	
11¼	8⅞	EpkoSh .64a	7	8	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
18½	6½	Equit Fd wt		182	7½	8¼	8¼	−⅜
4⅝	2⅛	EquityNat		12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
7⅜	5½	Ernst A .54t	6	15	6⅜	6	6	−⅜
5⅝	3¼	Erd Ind	9	7	3½	3⅜	3½	
12⅛	8⅜	Esq Rad El	5	2	8½	8½	8½	+½
4¼	3¼	Essex Chem	9	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
17⅜	11⅝	Etz Lavud L	10	30	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	−½
8⅞	6⅛	Euthenc .48t		4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+⅛
15⅝	13	Evans Aris	16	42	15	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
35⅝	15¼	ExcelInv Co	34	34	19	18½	18¾	+⅛
20½	15⅝	Execufm .24	20	13	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
7⅜	4½	Fab Ind	7	23	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	

F

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	7	Fabien .40e	7	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
14⅜	11	FabrCe .03e	10	8	12	11¾	12	+¼
8¼	5⅝	FairTex Mll	5	11	5⅝	5⅜	5½	−⅛
15½	11	FairNob .48t	8	17	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
11½	7⅜	Falcon Sbd		3	8	8	8	
18¼	11⅛	Fam Dol Str	20	15	12¾	12½	12½	
15¾	7½	Fash Fabric	10	44	8	7⅞	8	
2½	2	Fed Resrces		80	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
21⅜	15⅛	FedMrt .40b	6	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
16	11¼	Felmont Oil	12	12	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
12¼	6⅝	Felsway .32	5	60	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7⅝	4½	Fibrebrd wt		24	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
44⅞	34	FidalG 8.14s	18	29	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+⅜
19¼	11	FidalcGr wt		7	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
4¼	3	Fields Plast	23	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
		Film A .02h	9	6	18	12¾	12¾	
5⅝	3¼	Filmways		60	4	4	4	+⅛
23⅜	14¼	FlltDyn .01a	12	130	15¼	14⅛	14½	−½
31½	18¼	FinSanB .20	7	13	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	+⅜
13⅝	10½	FinGen .24b	6	104	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
13¾	11⅜	FinGnA .30b		5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+⅛
25	21	FstDn 1.95e	11	57	22	21½	21⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	FstDenv wt		52	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
5⅜	3⅝	Fst Hartfrd	29	6	5	5	5	+⅛
25	18	FstS&LS .40	7	8	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	−⅛
44⅞	39	FstWis 2.58e	15	28	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	−⅛
24	12⅞	FischP 1.11t	16	35	14⅛	13⅝	14	+¼
7⅛	4⅝	Fishman .20		2	5	5	5	
5⅝	3⅝	FlagInd .12	5	12	4	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
7	5⅜	Flagstaff	10	7	6½	6½	6½	
15¼	11¼	Flight Safty	17	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅜
8⅛	3½	Flock Ind	13	18	4	4	4	
4⅞	3¼	Fla Capital	10	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17	13¾	FlowerA .24	10	1	13½	13½	13½	−¼
37¼	22	FlukeM .8t5	15	4	24½	24¼	24¼	
25⅛	14½	FlyTiger wt		43	19	18½	18⅝	−⅛
4⅞	3¼	Foodram Sp		7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
110¼	89¾	FordCan 3a	8	z110	102¼	102	102	−½
12	8⅝	Forest C .17	15	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
10	5⅝	ForestL .28t		10	6	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
22⅞	15½	FoxStaP .28	16	3	17	17	17	+¼
10⅜	9⅝	FPA Corp	12	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	8¼	FrankRl .76	14	18	8⅝	8¼	8¼	−⅛
12⅝	8⅝	FrankNu .32	11	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅜	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	15	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	−
25½	16⅛	Frigitronic	38	33	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	−
8⅛	5⅞	Frontier Air	6	67	7⅛	7	7¼	+
5⅛	3¾	FrontAir wt		30	4¾	4⅛	4¾	+

G

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	9	Gabriel Ind	8	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
16	9⅝	Garan .26a	8	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	+
8⅝	7⅛	Garbor AL	8	2	7	7	7	−
14¾	8	Garcia Corp	9	33	8⅝	8	8¼	
4⅝	3	GavirNtl .20	12	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
12⅝	7⅝	Gaynor Staf	7	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	−
14⅛	9¼	Gearhrt .24e	10	19	10	9⅝	9¾	−
2⅝	2	Gen Buildrs	15	6	2	2	2	
37¼	27⅞	GCinma .32	15	17	28	27¾	27⅞	−
7	5	GenEduc Sv	12	16	6	6	6	
4⅝	3¼	GEmpl .02e		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¾	7	G Housewar	6	11	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	Gen Interior		9	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+
2½	1⅛	Gen Plywod		19	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Gen Recrat	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−
11⅞	6⅛	Gen Resrch	8	17	7¾	7	7⅛	+
12⅜	6¼	Genge Ind	10	24	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+
6	2⅞	Genisco Tch	19	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23	12½	Geon Ind	15	28	12⅞	12½	12¼	−
9⅝	6⅝	Gerber Sci	28	5	7	6⅞	7	+
22⅛	16¾	GiantF .50a	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
7⅜	1⅝	GiantStr Cp	3	134	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅝	7	GiantYel .40	20	86	8	7½	7 13-16	−3
8⅛	6	Gladng 13t	11	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	+
7⅝	5	Glasrock Pr		35	5¼	5	5¼	−
8⅜	6⅜	GlnGer .10r	8	6	8	8	8	
10⅜	9⅝	GlenDis .42t	13	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+
7½	6	Globelnd .40	8	6	6½	6½	6½	+
16⅜	9	GlobeSec Sy	8	5	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	−
14⅜	10⅝	Glosser .22	8	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+
12⅝	9⅝	Glover Inc	7	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	+
26¼	17⅝	Golden Cycl	14	18	21¾	20¾	20¾	−
10⅝	6	GoldW Mob	11	3	7½	7⅛	7½	+
16	9	GoodLS Co	9	13	9⅛	8⅞	9	
6½	4¾	Gorin Strs	7	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¾	18⅝	GormR .80	18	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
9½	5½	GouldInc wt		30	6⅛	5¾	6	+
38⅜	30	Grainger .27	32	32	32	30½	32	+
12	7	Grand Auto	6	37	7¼	6⅞	7¼	−
6⅝	4¼	Granite MT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4⅝	4½	
9⅝	6½	GrasVa .16e	9	4	7	7	7⅛	+
13⅝	8⅝	Gray Mfg	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅛	⅞	GreatAm In		26	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	50	82	3	2⅞	3	+
9⅝	7	G LkCh .05e	12	x52	8⅛	8	8⅛	+
6¼	5¼	GtLakR .05r	24	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+
10⅜	7⅜	GScott Smkt	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25½	12⅝	Greenm .92t	10	16	12½	12¼	12½	−
6⅝	4⅞	Greer Hyd	10	1	5½	5½	5½	+
18⅝	11⅛	GREIT 1.20	10	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	
6¼	4⅛	GryhdC .20e	5	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
32¼	22¾	GRI Cp .06	24	63	24¾	23¾	24½	+
18⅜	14⅝	GrossTlc .98	9	3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	−
11	7⅞	GrowC .32b	9	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+
4⅝	2⅝	Gruen Ind		18	3¼	3	3⅛	−
1⅞	1¼	GSCEn .05e	662	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+
4¾	3¼	GTI Corp	40	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	−
11½	6½	GuardMt wt		2	7	7	7	
12⅝	9⅝	GuardCh .40	11	18	10	9¾	9¾	−
21¼	18	GifMR 1.55e	13	72	18½	18⅛	18¼	+
2⅝	1⅜	GulfMRlt wt		12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+
44⅞	33¾	GulfCan .60	24	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+
15½	10¾	GulfRep Fin	5	45	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+
35	25⅛	Glfstrm LD	13	18	26¼	25⅝	26	+

H

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅝	Halicft Hom	5	27	4⅝	4½	4½	−
10½	8½	HallsMot .40	7	56	9	8⅞	9	+
10⅝	7½	HamilC .15e	9	6	8	7¾	7¾	
6¾	4⅞	Hampsh .29t	4	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	+
10	6⅝	Hampt S .32	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
9⅞	7½	Hanvr Plan		2	8⅛	8	8	−
11½	10¾	HanvrSh .55	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
35	26¾	Harland .15	32	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
11⅞	6½	Hartfld Zdy	7	9	6¼	6	6	−
36½	31¾	Hartz Mt Fd	44	2	33½	33½	33½	+
5¼	2¾	Harvey Grp		23	3	2⅞	3	+
2⅞	2⅜	Harvey Strs	14	9	2⅝	2½	2½	−
12¾	7½	Hasbro Ind	10	5	8	7⅞	8	
9¼	7⅝	Hasting .26a	9	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+
4½	3	Haydn St .20	7	2	3½	3⅜	3½	
10⅛	6¼	Health Chm	9	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Heinick Inst	11	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
15⅞	12½	Heitm 1.25e	9	47	13	12¾	13	+
15⅝	11⅝	HerMal .46e	7	4	13⅝	13½	13½	−
11⅛	7¾	HiG Inc	57	3	8¼	8	8	
10⅛	6½	HiShear Cp	8	21	7	6⅞	7	+
30⅞	25⅝	Hillnbrand	16	23	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	+
6¾	5	Hillhaven	13	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+
7⅝	5¾	Hipfronics	20	1	6	6	6	
2⅞	2¼	Holmn Ind	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅝	1¼	Holly Corp	27	34	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
44½	38⅜	HomeOA .50	3	10	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	+1
41	37¾	HomeOB .50	37	5	39½	39	39½	+
23	19⅝	HormelG .81	13	1	20	20	20	
10	8¼	Horn Hardrt		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	−
18⅝	16	Hoskins I	9	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
22⅝	20⅝	HospIA 1.67e	12	14	21½	21¼	21½	+
3	1⅝	HospMtg wt		25	3	1⅞	1⅞	−
35⅛	21½	Hosp Mtr In	16	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+
25¼	21⅛	Hotel I 2.03e	7	19	22½	21⅝	21⅝	−
10⅛	10	House Ron	12	1	11	11	11	
11½	8½	House Vi .32	11	8	8½	8½	8½	
39⅞	29⅝	Houst Oil M	22	121	30¼	29¼	30	+
1¾	1⅛	Howell Ind	12	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+
57⅞	46⅝	HudBOG .60	33	18	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	+1
6	4⅞	Hudson Gen		11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−
19¼	11⅞	Huffmn .30e	8	12	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+
8⅝	4⅝	HuntHwt .42t	7	5	5	4⅞	5	+
24½	19¼	HuskyOil .15	15	36	20	19⅞	19⅞	−

(Continued on next page.)

These Bonds have been sold outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

March 21, 1973

ISCOR

SOUTH AFRICAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED

Pretoria

DM 100 000 000,—

7% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1973

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BANCO DI ROMA FINANCE COMPANY LTD.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.
CREDIT LYONNAIS
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
ORION BANK LIMITED
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) LIMITED

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BANK DER BONDSSPAARBANKEN N.V.
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BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO S.A.
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BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT — LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE
BANQUE WORMS
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT — FRANKFURTER BANK —
BREMER LANDESBANK
BANKHAUS BURGARDT + BRÖCKELSCHEN AG
CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.P.A.
CAZENOVE & CO
LA CENTRALE FINANZIARIA GENERALE S.P.A.
COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL Société Anonyme
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDITO ITALIANO LONDON
CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS) LIMITED
THE DAIWA SECURITIES CO. America, Inc.
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
DELBRÜCK & CO.
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE
DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEWAAY, CORTVRIENDT INTERNATIONAL S.A.
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft
EURAMERICA FINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE S.P.A.
EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION
FELLESBANKEN A/S
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER SECURITIES Limited
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE —
HANDELSBANK IN ZURICH (OVERSEAS) Limited
HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H.
GEORG HAUCK & SOHN
BANKHAUS I. D. HERSTATT Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE —
HILL SAMUEL & CO. OHG
INVESTITIONS- UND HANDELS-BANK Aktiengesellschaft
KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KEYSER ULLMANN Limited
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
KJOBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.
KREDIETBANK N.V.
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE Kommanditgesellschaft
LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ — GIROZENTRALE —
LANDESBANK UND GIROZENTRALE SAAR
LANDESBANK UND GIROZENTRALE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
LAZARD FRERES & CIE.
LLOYDS & BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERCK, FINCK & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MODEL, ROLAND & CO., INC.
NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. International, Inc.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK Aktiengesellschaft
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
PRIVATBANKEN I KJØBENHAVN
REUSCHEL & CO.
RHEINISCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
SCHOELLER & CO.
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED
SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO.
BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SLOMAN BANK K.G.
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SPARBANKERNAS BANK AKTIEBOLAG
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
SWISS ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION
C. G. TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL
WHITE, WELD & CO. Limited
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE BANK
WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE LANDESKOMMUNALBANK — GIROZENTRALE —
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LTD.

Eurodollars

March 27, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	8 1/4	8 1/2	—1/4
One Month	8 1/2	8 5/8	—1/16
3 Months	8 5/8	8 3/4	+1/16
6 Months	8 5/8	8 3/4	+1/16
One Year	8 7/16	8 9/16	—1/16

European Gold Markets

March 27, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	91.50	90.00	—
Zurich	90.25	90.00	+ 0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	89.00	89.31	+ 1.32

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

March 27, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	365	Matsu El Wks	700
Canon Camera	280	Mits. Hvy Ind.	203
Dai Nip. Print.	400	Mitsubi Corp.	511
Fuji Bank	805	Mitsui Co.	505
Fuji Photo	395	Mitsukoshi	645
Hitachi	212	Nippon Elec.	226
Honda Motor	585	Sharp	280
C. Itoh	750	Shiseido	950
Jap. Air. Lines	2,800	Sony Corp.	3,870
Kansai El P	1,130	Sumitomo Bk	820
Kao Soap	522	Taisho Marine	456
Kirin Brewery	420	Takeda Chem.	271
Komatsu	318	Teijin	305
Kubota I. Wks	438	Tokyo Marine	861
Matsu E Ind.	698	Toray	245
		Toyota Motor	670

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	143.6	143.4	143.7	135.3
Brussels	157.48	156.58	163.48	154.66
Frankfurt	152.38	154.97	158.21	143.53
London 30	463.6	462.4	509.5	426.5
London 500	194.81	193.18	217.35	183.35
Milan	N.A.	115.13	116.13	105.18
Paris	107.5	107.1	108.8	99.8
Sydney	570.19	573.63	597.27	563.81
Tokyo (n)	387.22	386.05	422.48	370.08
Tokyo (o)	5081.99	5065.02	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	332.8	382.9	413.8	332.6

(n) new. (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	85.60
Algemenbank	391.50
Amrobank	86.10
A'dam	257
Fokker	42
Heineken	323.10
H.V.A.	97
Holland-Am.	260
Hoogovens	86.10
K.L.M.	118.70
Philips new	59
Robico	257.50
Rolinco	169
Royal Dutch	126
Unilever	156
Ver.Mach.	163.80

Brussels

Arbed	4,640
Ast.d.Mines	2,300
Cock-Ougree	1,324
Electrobel	8,900
Lambert	2,675
Pétrofina	6,720
Ph.Gevaert	1,484
Soc.Générale	3,000
Solvay	3,825
Un.Minière	1,655

Düsseldorf

AEG	149.50
Aug.Thyssen	82.80
BASF	162.90
Bayer	135.78
Commerzbk	218
Conf.Gumml.	106.50
Daimler-Benz	408
Demag	194
DeutBank	311.20
DresdeBank	245.50
Gels Aktien	83.50
Hoechster	153.50
Hoesch	65.50
Karstadt	451
Kaufhof	306
KHD	123
Lufthansa	66.90
Mannesmann	214.50
Metallgesell.	292
Rheinstahl	131.50
RWF new	154.50
Siemens	309
Veba	146
Volkswagen	166

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.17
Anglo-Amin.	£31½
BarclayBank	3.92
BeechamGr.	2.93
Bowater	2.01
Brit. mTob.	2.86
Brit.Oxyg.	0.72
Brit.Pet.	5.52
BLMC	0.32½
Chartered	2.38
Courtaulds	1.55
Daggafont.	0.10
DeBeerD.	3.79
Decca Rec.	3.48
Distillers	1.61
Dunlop	1.03
El Musind.	1.63
FreeStGed.	7.85
GEC	1.41
GlaxoGr.	4.09
Gt.UnivSt.	2.47
Guinness	1.58
Hawker-Sidd.	4.12
Hudson-Bay	10 1/16
ImpChem.	
Mer&Spen.	
MetalBox	
Nichols	
RandMines	
RankOr	
RoyalDutch	
R.T.Z.	
Shell	
Tube Invest.	
Union Cor.	
Vickars	
War L3½	
West Deep	
West Drief	
West Hold	
West Min	
Woolworth	
ZCI	

Milan

Fiat	
Finsider	
Generali	
Italsider	
LaRinas.	
Montedis.	
Olivetti	
Pirelli	
SniaVisco	
Terni	

Paris

AirLiquide	
Alimentaire	
Alsthom	
BSN	
Carrefour	
Cim.Lafarge	
Citroën	
Cie.Bancaire	
CFP	
CGE	
CCF	
DSA	
Ferodo	
Paribas	
GerDanone	
Hachette	
L'Oréal	
Mach.Bull	
Michelin	
Nickel	
Nobel	
Nord	
PUK	
Penarroya	
Pernod	
Perrier	
Peugeot	
Rh.Poulenc	
RousselUcl.	
St.Gobain	
Schneider	
Suez	
Thomson	
Usinor	
Wendel	

Zurich

Alusuisse	
Bally	
B.Boveri	
Ciba-Geigy	
Cr.Suisse	
Fischer	
HoffRocheb.	
Nestlé	
Sandoz	
Sté B.Suisse	
Sulzer	
U.B.Suisses	

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT FUND

(in Liquidation)

Enquiry is made for any shareholders of the above Fund who, if they have not already done so, should send to the Co-Trustees at the address below their Investment Plan Certificate, together with a statement of the following:

1. Number of shares claimed.
2. Total cash invested.
3. The name and address to which any distribution or communication concerning this matter should be sent.

In addition, any shareholders who have already sent in their Investment Plan Certificate but have not received an acknowledgement from the Co-Trustees are requested to write to the Co-Trustees giving particulars of the matter.

Enquiry is made also for any person who has a claim outstanding against the Fund to send in full particulars of any such claim to the Co-Trustees.

The Co-Trustees wish to pay creditors of the Fund and to distribute the remaining cash to shareholders as soon as certain outstanding legal matters have been resolved. Consequently, shareholders and creditors are requested to communicate with the Co-Trustees within the next sixty days from the date hereof.

P.B. Evans and R.H. Hunt Jr.,
Co-Trustees and Joint Liquidators,
International Real Estate Investment Fund,
Bernard Sunley Building,
P.O. Box N-341,
Nassau, N.P., Bahamas.

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(Place Rogier).

Booth Newspapers, Inc.

has exchanged shares of its common stock for all the outstanding stock of

Parade Publications, Inc.

(a wholly-owned subsidiary of Whitney Communications Corporation)

We initiated and assisted in this transaction.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
New York | Boston | Chicago | Dallas
Los Angeles | Philadelphia | St. Louis
San Francisco | Detroit | Memphis

March 28, 1973

Goldman Sachs

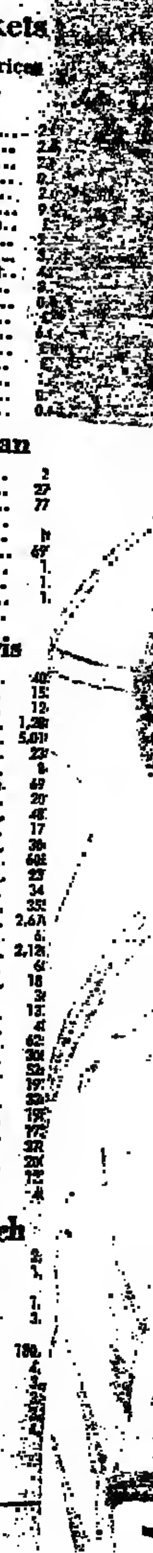
The Share Price Quotation of

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(I. P. I.)

is $2.50-$2.78.

Listed on the Amsterdam and Luxembourg Stock Exchanges.



من الأهلي

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	6⅞	Hycel Inc		87	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+⅜
	21¾	HygFd 1.23t	9	7	22½	22⅛	22¼	+¼

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	16⅝	ICBCorp .42	11	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
	19½	ICM R 1.76e	11	12	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+½
	5⅝	IMC Magnet	6	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
	4½	ImpcoG .10a	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	36¾	ImpOil .60	36	80	42⅝	42⅛	42½	+⅜
	4⅞	InercoCp .12	4	12	4⅝	4¼	4¼	−⅜
	7¼	IndianHd wt		11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
	12½	Inexco Oil	39	482	19	17⅝	19	+1⅜
	1⅞	Intlight Plct		125	3	1⅞	2	+⅛
	7⅝	Instron Cp	9	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
	2⅛	Instrum Sys	18	108	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
	7¼	IntegRe .19t	10	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
	4⅝	Intrmedco	17	56	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
	⅞	Intl Banknot		3	1	1	1	+⅛
	7¾	Int Foodsvc	8	31	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	4	InFuneral S	8	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+¼
	12	IntGenIn .70	7	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	
	10⅝	Int Prot .10	10	13	11¼	11	11	+¼
	3⅛	Int Stretch		14	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+¼
	3½	Interphoto	10	8	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
	13⅝	Intersystm	12	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
	3⅝	Investm Fla	4	25	4	3¾	4	+⅜
	31¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	35	33½	32⅞	33½	+⅞
	7⅞	InvDivB .45	6	26	8⅝	8	8⅝	+½
	6½	InvestFd .60	27	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
	15⅝	InvRIT 1.32e	17	4	15⅝	15¼	15¼	−⅛
	7⅝	Inv Roy .14e	19	20	9¾	9½	9¾	
	8½	Iroquois Ind	16	48	10½	9⅝	10¼	+⅜
	5⅞	Irvin Indust	11	37	6⅞	6	6½	+⅜
	6⅝	ISC Ind .30	8	5	7	7	7	
	7	Itel Corp	103	37	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
	1⅝	ITI Corp	49	2	1½	1½	1⅛	

J-K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	8⅝	Jacobs Eng	9	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
	7⅛	Jamswy .69t	7	52	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+½
	8	Jeannette	17	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
	16¼	Jervis 1.30t	7	23	18½	18	18¼	+⅛
	3¼	Jetronic Ind	14	13	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
	12⅝	Jewelcor	16	32	15¼	14⅞	14	+¼
	24	JohnPd .08h	42	65	34½	33½	33½	+⅝
	8¼	Jupiter Ind	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	9⅛	K Tel Intl	14	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
	4⅝	Kaisr In .17t	33	77	5	4⅝	4	+⅛
	2⅛	Kalvex Inc	15	42	3⅝	3	3¼	
	4⅛	aneMill wt		7	5	4⅝	5	+¼
	20	KanebSv .86	10	20	28⅛	20	28⅛	+⅛
	59¾	KnGE pf4.50		z30	61½	61	61½	+1¼
	17⅞	Kaut Brd wt		26	20	19⅞	20	+⅝
	10¾	Kay Corp	24	4	12½	12¼	12¼	
	2⅝	Kenton Corp		10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
	6⅛	KenwinS .32	6	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
	5⅞	Ketchum Ca	24	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
	16	Kewanee .4	12	30	19	18¼	18⅝	−⅛
	4¾	Key Co .20	11	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
	5⅝	Kavstin .10e	17	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+¼
	1⅛	Kilemb Cop		2	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 9-16	+⅛
	8	Killearn Pr	6	15	8¾	8½	8½	
	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp		53	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
	16¾	KingRd .09e	13	6	18	17¾	17⅞	+⅜
	8	Kingstp .10e	0	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
	21½	Kirbylnd .44	6	8	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
	5⅝	Kit Mfg	12	16	7	6½	7	+½
	4¼	KleerVu Ind	42	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	10⅝	Kleinerts		2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
	8¾	Kilklok .50	7	2	9	8⅞	9	+¼
	21⅝	Knicker Toy	10	35	23¼	22½	22½	−¼
	17	Kolmorg .40	17	3	18¼	10	18	
	12¼	KuhnStr .18	8		12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅜

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	2	LaBarge		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
	10½	Lafay Radio	8	36	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
	3⅝	LAiglon App		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2½	Laks Shore	237	12	3½	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
	9⅝	LaMaur .36	10	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
	6	Lane W .41t	8	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
	5	LaPointe .20	5	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
	1¼	LaTour Bck		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	−¼
	14⅝	LarwR 1.09e	13	22	15	14½	14¾	+⅛
	1⅛	LarwinR wt		6	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
	20⅛	LCA Corp	12	44	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+½
	3⅝	LCA Cp wt		99	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅜
	8¾	LeGran Cp	11	11	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅜
	11⅞	Lee Ronl .20	13	30	14⅛	12¾	14⅛	+1½
	6	Leader Intl		14	9⅛	9	9	
	5½	Leadr Nous	10	26	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
	3	Lease Cp wt		116	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	11¾	Leath Co .40	7	18	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
	19	Lee Entr .30	13	3	19	18¾	18¾	−⅛
	5⅝	Lee Natl	83	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
	¼	Lehigh Pres	7	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
	10½	Leigh Pr .40	7	11	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
	7½	Leisure Tec	6	8	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
	42½	LernerSl .96	8	33	43½	42¼	43½	+1¼
	29	LernerSt wt		48	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+¼
	12⅛	LesFay .32b	8	174	12½	12	12½	+¼
	10⅝	LewisBF .20	9	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
	2⅛	Liberty Fab		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
	2½	Liberty Leas		1	2½	2½	2½	
	3⅝	LilyLynn-A	7	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
	2¾	Lincoln Am		82	4	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
	17	Lloyds Elec	8	47	19¾	17¼	19¼	+2¼
	2	Lodge Shia		13	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
	¼	Lohmn .32a	11	2	8½	8⅜	8½	
	11⅛	LoewThe wt		350	13¾	12⅝	13	+⅜
	2½	Logistic Ind	12	27	3	2¾	3	+¼
	23⅞	Louis Cm 1b	7	5	23¾	23¾	23⅝	−⅛
	4¼	LSB In .55t	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		67	3⅛	2⅞	3	
10⅛	6⅛	Luby Corp	6	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
9	6¼	Lundy Elec	10	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
2⅝	2⅛	Lynch Corp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	1⅜	Macro Chat		8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
16¾	15⅝	Me PbS 1.20	11	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1¾	1¼	Mallry Ran		16	1⅜	1¼	1¼	−⅛
8	4	MamMrt .22	7	44	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
6¾	4¼	Mangel Strs	11	2	6	4⅞	5	+¼
11	7⅝	Mensi T .50	4	24	8	7⅞	8	
15½	7⅝	Marinduac	10	58	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅞
4⅝	3⅞	Marlene Ind	17	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
9½	6½	Marshall Fd	4	5	6½	6½	6½	
9⅛	6¼	Marshal Ind	14	81	7¾	7¼	7½	+½
13½	8⅞	Masland .40	6	7	9¼	9	9	
22¼	12⅝	Mesnell .16a	8	4	13	12¾	12¾	+¼
10⅞	5	MaulBro .20	9	4	6	5¾	6	+⅜
10½	7¼	McCro wt n		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
16½	9¼	McCull Oil	9	230	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+½
19¼	17	McDonh .40	8	7	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
8⅛	3⅝	McKeon Cn	4	125	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
5	2⅝	MDC Corp	4	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
15½	12⅛	Means FW 1	9	18	12½	12½	12½	−⅜
15⅛	10½	Medalsl .28	8	6	12¼	11¾	11½	−¼
13⅝	5¼	Medco Jwly	4	15	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+¼
13	6⅛	Medenco .08	18	24	7½	6⅞	7½	+¾
43½	34¼	MediaGn .54	17	48	39	37½	38	−1¼
7¼	2⅞	Mege Intl In	6	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
27	15¼	MEMCa .40	7	12	15½	14¾	15	−¼
11¼	⅝	Mercant Ind	8	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	3	Meridian In	22	61	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
14½	10⅝	MerleN .28a	8	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+½
8¾	5¾	Metrocare	6	19	5⅞	5½	5⅝	−⅛
11½	3½	Metro Grte	7	24	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
5¼	3¼	Mich Genl	8	28	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−¼
33¾	22⅝	Microwave	14	12	24¼	24	24¼	+¼
17¾	12⅝	Midld3C .30b	8	30	13⅛	12⅝	13	
11⅞	9	Midld Glass	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
19	15½	MidwFin .36	11	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅞	19⅝	Milgo Elect	14	124	23	22⅛	22¼	−⅝
14⅝	9⅝	Miller H	4	14	11¼	10⅞	11	+¼
12¼	9⅞	MillOnx .54l	7	7	10⅝	10	10⅝	+¾
37⅝	27⅞	Mil Roy .10e	19	39	29	27¾	29	+1⅛
45	38⅛	MirrAl 1.80a	18	5	40	39⅝	39⅝	−½
19⅛	14	MoBeet Pkr	4	47	14⅛	13½	13½	−¾
6¾	5¾	MeKanTx ct		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
41¼	22½	Mitchell En	22	49	27¼	26½	26⅞	+⅜
4¾	3⅛	Mile Corp	14	43	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+⅛
10⅞	6½	MoAmCa Cp	8	15	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
18⅝	11	MobHom .20	18	76	12⅝	11⅞	12	+⅜
9¾	7	Mlybden wt		4	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
11	6¾	Moog Inc	8	30	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+⅜
6½	5	Morton S .32	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2¼	2⅛	Mouldings		9	2½	2⅜	2½	+½
9½	7¼	Mov Star .36	6	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1⅞	1¼	Movielab	2	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	−¼
12½	9½	MPB Co .32	6	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
4⅜	2½	MPO Video		2	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
5⅞	3⅛	MPSInt .52t	16	13	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
26⅝	20	MltiAm .25e	16	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3½	Napco Ind	9	17	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
7⅞	5	Narda Micr	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	4	Nat Alfalfa	12	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅜	1⅛	NatBellas N	25	10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
16¾	12¼	N Distr .10e	12	3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
21⅞	15	Nat Gen wt		42	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+¼
7⅛	4¾	Nat Gn wt n		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	NatNlth Ent	12	29	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
1¾	1	NatInd wt		28	1⅛	1	1	
16¾	7½	NKinney Cp	9	157	9	8⅝	8½	+¼
22½	12¼	NMedEn .18	11	21	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅞
24¼	15⅛	Nat Paragon	14	17	17¾	17½	17⅝	+⅜
8½	6⅛	Nat Bliv .20e	8	4	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
4	2¼	Nat System		22	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	7⅞	NatlnwN .20	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12½	10½	NedhPk .30e	6	37	11¼	10¾	10¾	−¼
11⅛	8½	Neisner .20	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6½	4¾	NelliDon .35t	52	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
10½	8	NelsonL .50t	8	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼
8⅛	4¼	Neonex .05	8	23	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
2¾	1⅝	Nestle LeM		16	2	2	2	
48⅝	36	NEng Nuclr	37	47	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
6¾	5⅝	NNemp Ball	14	3	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
1½	1	Newidria M	56	34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
24¼	16	NMexA .84t	51	4	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+½
4	2⅝	Newpark Rs	21	24	3	2¾	3	+⅛
18½	11½	N Proc .35e	17	50	13¾	13¼	13¾	+¼
15½	12¾	NYTimes .60	12	395	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	−¼
8⅝	5¼	NiagFS .20a	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23⅛	21	NJBPI 2.01e	10	31	22	21⅞	22	
2⅛	1¼	FMS Indust		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12¼	8½	Noel Indust	7	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
26¾	23⅝	Norf So Ry	91	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
6⅝	4	Nortek Inc	22	26	4⅛	4	4	
5½	2⅞	NorAm Dev	6	11	3⅝	3½	3½	−¼
5¼	2⅞	NoAmMl wt		18	2	2	2	
15¼	9	NorAm Roy	12	14	10½	10	10½	+¼
8⅝	5¾	NorCdn Oils	20	31	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
60¾	56¾	N IPS pf4.25		z40	56½	56⅛	56½	−⅜
29⅝	19	NNGMob wt		94	24⅝	23	24	+1⅛
7¼	5⅝	Noye Corp	6	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	−¼
9⅝	4½	Nuclear Dat		13	5½	5¼	5¼	−⅛
26⅞	16⅛	NumacO Gs	35	29	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+⅜

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42¾	30½	Offshore Co	18	13	31	30¾	31	+½
23⅝	18⅝	OhioBrass 1	12	1	20½	20½	20⅛	
25½	18⅝	OKC Crp .80	7	45	20⅞	19¾	20⅝	+1⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Old Town		21	3⅝	3⅝	3½	−⅛
7⅛	4½	Olla Ind	6	1	5	5	5	+⅛
42¾	30⅝	OnanCp .20e	14	38	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
77	55¼	OOkep 4.23e	12	z500	70	66	70	+3½
28⅝	19½	OpenRd Ind	11	26	20½	20¼	20⅜	
7	4	Orient .22e	25	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
19⅝	14½	OrielHo .10h	9	9	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+⅜
2⅞	2⅜	Ormand Ind	14	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
11½	9	OSullivn .50	8	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−¼
21	13⅝	Outdr Bert 1	12	33	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+⅞
20⅞	13⅝	OverhDr .32	10	11	14½	14	14¼	+⅜
41	32⅛	Over 4h .18e	14	2	34¼	24	34¼	+⅞
2⅛	1⅝	Oxford Elec	58	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
11¼	7⅝	OxfdFst .10r	10	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅝	4	Ozark Airlin	14	27	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅜

P-Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	7	P&A Ind 1s	9	75	11¼	10¼	10½	
2¼	1⅜	P&F Indust	22	17	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
3⅛	2½	Pac Csl Prp		13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
22⅝	20⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
20	18½	PGE pf 1.37		3	18½	18½	18½	
17⅞	16¾	PGE5pf 1.25		2	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
17½	16⅛	PGRd pf1.25		6	17	16⅞	16⅞	
17⅞	17	PG rdef1.25		3	17	16¾	17	
17	16⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	16½	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
16	15⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28¾	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		7	27½	27⅜	27½	+⅛
30¾	29⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		4	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
27½	25⅞	PG 7.8pf1.96		8	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
27⅝	27	PGE 8pf 2		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
8¾	6⅛	P Holdg .34	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17	16⅛	PNeld pf1.20		1	16½	16½	16½	+¼
64	58½	PacLt pf4.50		z80	59¼	59¼	59¼	+¼
61¾	60	PacLt pf4.40		z200	61	60⅝	61	+2⅛
61½	57	PacLt pf4.36		z100	55½	55	55	−2
16¼	14⅞	PNwTel 1.04	11	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
68½	63½	Pac PL pf 5		z100	67	67	67	
19	14¾	PacSv L .28	7	70	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	−⅛
18⅝	13½	Pall Corp	20	25	13⅝	13	13	−⅛
9	6	PalomF .05e	6	8	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
18⅛	15⅝	PaleM 1.64e	9	15	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
12⅛	4½	Pandl Bradf	16	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅜
7¼	5½	ParaPkp .20	8	1	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
8	6⅝	ParkEle .41	17	8	6½	4½	4½	
6⅝	3½	Perkian Nos	7	58	3⅝	3¼	3½	−⅛
13	6⅝	Parkwy Ols	18	10	7⅛	4⅞	7⅛	+⅛
20	19⅛	Persons .33e	15	2	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅜
6½	4⅝	Pel Fash .24	5	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
21¾	16	Patagonl Ca	10	6	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−¼
5⅛	4	PalPar Pap		5	4	4	4	
29	22	Peel Elder	26	3	24	24	24	
12¾	10½	PenEng .60a	7	15	11	10¾	10¾	+⅛
13½	11⅞	PennRIEst 1	9	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5	2¾	Penob Shoe		10	2⅛	3	2⅛	+⅛
1¾	1¼	Pentron Ind	17	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅛	10¼	PepCom .40	9	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+½
23⅝	18¼	PEPI Inc	11	34	19¼	18½	18¾	+½
6½	5	Perini .20e	4	18	6	5⅝	5⅞	−¼
9⅞	7	Permaner	31	29	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
8¼	5¼	Pertec Corp	12	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+⅛
4⅝	3¾	Phil LO .52r	4	47	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4¼	3	Phoenix 8il		19	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
8⅞	6	Pic n Pay St	12	15	7¼	7	7	+¼
9½	7⅝	PiedInd .24	7	x11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
9¼	7⅝	Pioner Plas	14	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+⅛
4½	3¼	Pioneer Sys	12	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
61⅜	33	PitDMo 1.20	14	14	49	48	48½	+⅜
7⅛	6⅝	PitWVT .57e	10	7	7	6¾	7	+¼
45⅞	39¼	Pittway .60b	19	1	39½	39½	39½	+¼
21⅛	10⅝	PizzaCp Am	18	7	11½	11¼	11⅜	+¼
57	42	Plac Dv 1.60	19	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+¾
10⅞	6½	Plant Ind	14	63	7¼	6⅝	7	+½
36½	27⅛	Plenirnics	16	6	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅛
3¼	1⅛	Plaza Group		30	2	1⅞	2	+
8¼	5⅛	PlyGem .23t	8	8	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
26½	23¼	PNBM 2.12e	10	13	23¾	23¼	23¾	+½
6¼	3½	PNB MR wt		42	3⅝	3½	3¾	+¼
5⅝	4	Pneumo Dy		36	4	3⅞	4	−¼
5½	3½	Poloron Pd		9	3½	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
14½	10	Polychr .65t	10	71	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	+⅜
8⅝	5½	Potter Inst		23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	9	Prairie Oil	33	9	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
16⅝	14½	Pratt Lmb 1	8	1	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
37⅛	30	PratL pf2.25		4	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅜
5⅞	4	Pratt Rd .20	8	2	4	4	4	
11⅛	6¼	Pref Corp	7	50	9⅛	8⅞	9	+½
33⅛	21	PrenHall .84	13	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
13¾	11¾	PresRI B .84	51	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	−¼
13⅝	6¾	Presley Cos	4	93	7⅝	7	7	−¼
13⅛	8⅝	Preston .28s	14	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	Pricta Capl		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	9¼	Prime Equit	9	20	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+⅜
26⅝	18¾	Praler SII 1	9	22	19⅛	18¾	19	−¼
25⅝	21¼	ProCT 1.80e	13	11	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅝
18½	9¾	PrevGas .72	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
3¾	2⅞	PrdRIE .23e	22	17	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
28	17¾	PrudBdg .24	18	12	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
3⅝	3¼	Prud Fund		9	3¼	3	3	−⅜
12¼	8	PSA Inc wt		6	9⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+½
15½	11¾	PubcoPtl .15	32	51	12	12	12	+⅛
7¾	5	Pulte Hmes	4	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	−⅛
10¾	7½	PuntaGrd 1s	5	5	8	7⅞	8	+¼
12⅝	8¼	PuritFsh .20	6	114	8¾	7⅞	8⅛	−⅛
19¼	12¼	PutnmsB .36	10	37	16	15¾	16	+¼
16⅝	10¼	Quebcor Inc	18	27	16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	+⅜

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15¼	12¼	Ranchrs Ex	27	42	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	+⅜
38½	25	RangrO Can	84	79	27⅝	26¾	27	+¼
34⅞	25⅝	Rensbrg .52	11	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
6⅝	4⅛	RapdAm wt		32	5⅞	5¼	5¼	+⅛
7	5	Rath Pack		6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
7	4¼	Ray Resrcs	14	18	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
10⅝	8	RaymPr .40	9	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
10⅝	6½	RB Indust	10	11	7¼	7	7⅛	+¼
5½	3½	Reading Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
19⅝	17⅞	RealEst 1.40	13	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
15⅝	12⅞	RltInT 1.30e	14	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
23½	20¾	RltRT 2.02e	18	34	20⅝	20¼	20½	+¼
27⅞	21¼	Recrion Crp	7	16	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+⅜
3¼	2⅛	Reeves Telc	10	2	2⅛	2	2	−¼
17¼	14⅝	RefrigT .12e	11	9	15⅝	15	15	+⅛
3	1⅛	RepMtln wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
51	37	RepNat NY	10	23	37⅝	37	37¼	+⅛
68¾	48½	ReschCtt .08	42	23	56¼	55¾	56¼	+⅝
11⅞	7⅞	Reserve OG	24	176	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅝
9¾	7¼	ResisHlx .20	10	8	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
4¾	3¼	RsrtsIntl A		70	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
5¾	4	RsrtsIntl B		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+¼
4¾	2⅛	Resl Assoc		97	2¼	2	2	−⅛
8¼	3⅞	Rex Nor .114	8	41	3⅞	3½	3½	−½
9¾	5	RH Med Svc	8	3	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅞	8⅛	Riblet Prod	6	4	9¼	9	9	−¼
5½	3¾	Richford Un		14	4	3¾	4	
6⅛	3	Richton .20	4	212	3⅝	3	3⅛	−¼
2½	1⅛	Riker Maxs		38	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	½	Riker Mx pf		13	¾	¾	¾	
20½	14⅞	Riley Co	20	14	15¼	14¾	14¾	−⅛
18⅞	11	RisdonM .36	7	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
9¾	6¼	RIIIFIn .20b	13	229	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅞
15⅝	9⅛	Robino Lad	6	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
32	23¾	Robintech	24	553	32½	31½	32⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4¾	Roblin Ind	5	6	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
14⅛	11⅞	Rockway .80	7	5	12¾	12⅛	12¾	
2	1¼	Rockw Cmp	15	88	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
25	18	Rogers Corp	32	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Roland Intl		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
13¼	7	Rollins Intl	9	72	8⅝	7⅞	8	−⅛
6⅛	3½	Ronco Talep	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4	3	Rosenau Br		1	3	3	3	−⅛
10¾	7½	Rossmor Cp	4	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¼
4⅛	2⅛	Rossmor wt		8	2⅝	2½	2½	
26½	18	Rowen .14	15	34	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅜
12⅞	8	Rowind .60t	13	7	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
9⅛	6⅝	Royal Amer	43	1	7	7	7	−⅛
3⅞	2⅝	RoyBus .32r	6	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4	3⅝	RoyBch Col	2	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅝	4⅝	RPS Prod		5	7	6⅛	6⅞	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	RSC Indust	28	21	2	1⅞	2	
4⅛	3½	Ruddick Cp	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2¼	Rusco Ind		9	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Russeks Inc	6	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
15½	11	Russ'Mll .40	6	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+¼
32¾	20⅛	Rust Cft .30	11	8	20⅝	20½	20½	
29¾	13½	Ryan H .05e	13	20	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+1⅛
31⅞	24½	Rydr Sys wt		9	24⅝	24¼	24½	
7⅜	4⅝	Ryersn Nay		6	6⅛	6	6⅛	

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	36½	SabineR .44	25	4	38¼	38¼	37¾	+¼
6⅛	4	SafiranSv A	4	2	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
21⅛	16	StJohnsT .62	5	6	16¼	15¾	15¾	−¼
8⅞	7½	Salem Corp	121	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅜
30⅜	19½	Sambo Rest	34	103	22½	21¾	22¼	+½
7¼	6⅝	S Carlo .02e		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
119	115	SDgo pf9.84		1	116	116	116	+1
100½	98	SDga pf7.20		1	96	96	96	−⅛
13	12½	SDie G pf.90		4	13	13	13	
12⅛	12	SDieG pf.88		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅜
42½	34⅝	San JW 2.06	9	12	39¼	39	39¼	+½
7¼	5⅛	Samiras .12	13	27	6	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅝	3⅝	Sargent Ind		29	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
7½	4⅛	Saturn Airw	7	3	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Saundr Lea	0	18	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	−¼
7	4⅝	Savoy Ind		9	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8½	7¼	Schenuit Ind	7	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛
3⅞	3	Schiller Ind		5	3¼	3¼	3⅛	+⅛
4¼	2⅞	Sci Mgt .08e	9	19	3⅜	2¾	3¼	−¼
15⅝	9	Scient Allan	19	13	10¾	10⅝	10½	+⅜
6¼	4⅞	Scottex Cp	6	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
35⅝	21⅞	ScottyHa .05	30	19	23	22½	22⅝	+⅛
10⅜	9⅛	ScrivBog .32	8	2	9½	9½	9½	
19⅝	15	Scurry Rein	151	12	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
9	7⅛	SbdAlMll .30	4	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−¼
22	14½	Sea Contein	11	20	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅜
10	7⅝	Season All	14	2	8	8	8	
15⅛	10½	Sec Ml 1.17e	10	53	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	SecMl In wt		49	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
15¾	7¼	Sec Plastics	8	14	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅜
12⅝	7½	Selas Cp .27		14	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	+¾
7⅞	4½	Seligm Asso	6	3	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	11⅞	Selig L .10r	6	8	13	12⅝	13	+¼
23½	12½	Semtec .48t	12	17	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+⅞
1⅝	½	Sequoyah In		18	1	⅞	1	+⅛
14¾	8½	Service Cp t	8	175	9	8½	9	+⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Servisco .30	7	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
6⅞	4	Servo Corp	9	24	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	−½
14⅛	10	Servoir 1.37t	9	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
17⅝	11⅝	Seton Co .45	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
8⅝	6⅝	SGL Ind .45t	8	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6¾	Shattck Den	25	9	7	7	7	−⅛
24½	14½	Shaw In .17e	11	16	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+½
13¾	9⅛	ShelrR .05e	9	25	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
21¼	13½	Shnendh Oil	20	24	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+½
35	22	Sherwd Med	13	55	23¾	22¾	23⅝	+⅞
16⅝	13⅝	Showbt .40a	8	2	14	14	14	+⅛
13	8½	ShulmTr En	12	25	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
10⅝	8⅛	SierrPa .03e	5	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
19½	10¾	Sierracin Cp	25	24	11½	11	11½	+⅜
9⅛	6¾	Sigma Insl	8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
18½	14½	SignelCp .40	10	2	14½	14½	14½	
18¾	9	SikesCp .20	8	28	10¾	10⅜	10½	−¼
9	6½	Simplex Ind	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
18⅝	11⅞	Simplex Wir		12	17¼	17	17⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Siikin SmRf	16	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
17⅛	12⅞	SkyCity Strs	11	6	13¼	13½	13¼	+¼
4⅞	3⅛	SMOInd .28t	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5	Solitron .06		124	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
16⅝	11⅛	Sonder Brdc	8	4	11½	11¼	11¼	
38½	18⅝	Soundsn .40	9	38	23¼	21¾	21¾	−1⅜
79¾	19¾	SC 5.8pf 1.45		7	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
22¼	18½	SC 5.2pf 1.30		21	19	19	19	+¼
77	16	SC 4.7pf 1.19		3	16¼	16	16	−⅛
64½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	34	7	56⅝	56½	56½	+½
38¼	33	SwstInv .70a	14	4	37	36¾	36¾	
24½	14	Specity Rest	11	17	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+1
7¾	5⅝	Spector Ind	19	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
10	7⅛	Spectra .24	7	31	9	8½	8⅝	+⅛
7⅜	5⅝	Spectro .18b	8	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
5⅛	2½	SpedOP .19t	26	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
8½	5½	Speizmn Ind	4	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Spencer .32t	5	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅞	9⅛	Splentex .68	6	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
14½	8⅞	SSP In .12r	7	6	9⅝	9½	9¼	
18	12¼	StdAllian .80	5	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	
4⅝	2	Std Containr	8	3	3	3	3	
5	2⅞	Std Dredge		78	4	3⅝	3⅞	
14⅝	10⅝	StdDredg pf		z50	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
25¼	13⅝	StdMotA .42	10	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	5	13	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
37⅛	31	StdProd 1	6	1	37	21	21	
24	17¼	StThoms .36	8	15	19	18	19	+1⅛
4⅞	3⅞	Stardust Inc	11	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
10¾	9⅝	Starmk .60	7	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
15¼	8½	Starrett Hou	8	15	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅜
16¾	13	StateSL .48e	6	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
24¼	14⅝	Statham Ins	16	27	18⅝	16⅞	17⅞	+1⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Steimet Inc	16	37	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−½
12⅛	7½	Steiner Ind	12	160	9	8½	9	+⅜
1½	⅞	Stellar Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
27⅝	19½	Stepn Ch .28	14	12	20⅛	19⅞	20	
2¼	1½	Sterl Electr		16	1⅝	1½	1½	
15⅞	8⅞	Sterndent	9	29	18⅛	18	18	
47½	38	Sternco A	42	14	40½	40¼	40¼	−⅝
5½	4	StertPre .28t	8	57	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+¼
7⅝	4½	Stevcoknit	4	9	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
20⅛	15½	StopShop .90	9	31	19	18⅛	18⅞	+⅝
18⅞	12⅞	STP Cp .60	12	63	14½	12⅝	14½	+1
5½	4½	Struth Wells		374	5	4½	5	+¼
3⅛	1⅝	Summit Org	4	18	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
22	19⅝	Sun Elec Cp	16	27	21⅛	21	21⅝	
9¼	6	Sunair .12e	9	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
7	5⅛	SupFdSv .20	7	17	6⅝	6	6¼	+¼
12⅛	8⅞	Sup Ind Intl	18	4	9	8⅞	9	
17½	11½	Sup Surg Mf	13	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
29⅛	19¼	Superscop	9	36	22⅝	22	22⅛	−⅜
9	5⅝	Susquhana	14	25	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
12⅞	11¼	Susqu pf.50k		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1½	SutrMip wt		3	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	5	Synalloy	8	24	5¼	5	5	−⅛
87¼	54¼	Syntex .40	18	255	57	55½	55¾	−1
32⅛	26	Sysco .05e	19	5	27¾	27½	27½	−½
8⅝	4⅛	System Eng	20	93	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

T

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2½	Tanger Ind		10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
17½	14¾	Tasty B .98a	9	6	15⅝	15	15	−⅜
1⅞	1¼	Tech Sym		9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
13½	8⅝	Techcl Oper	18	35	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	+⅜
2	2	Techcl Tape	8	49	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
19¼	11⅛	Tchnicolor	12	27	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+⅞
3¼	2	Technitrol		17	2	2	3	
27¾	18	Teletix 1.29t	7	11	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅝
34½	24¼	Telprompt	31	513	27½	26⅝	26¾	−⅛
3⅛	1½	Telex Cp wt		6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
5¼	3⅝	Tenna Corp		81	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	−¼
8	5¼	Tenneco wt		10	5¾	5½	5⅝	+⅛
6⅝	4½	Tensor Cp	8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
25	14⅝	Teradyn Inc	46	66	15	15	15	+⅜
25¾	19½	TesoroPt wt		21	22	21½	22	+½
0	5¼	Texasint Co	14	33	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
7⅞	5⅞	Texstar	7	8	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
25¼	14⅛	Textron wt		3	15	14¾	15	+½
7⅞	6	ThorMk .20r		6	6	6	6	−⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Thrftmt .05e	329	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
14¼	0	Tidwell .30	8	10	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
11⅞	8⅞	Timpte Ind	6	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
9⅛	6¼	Titmus Opt	140	0	7½	7	7	−⅝
25⅝	13⅝	Tokheim .35	11	19	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
11½	6⅛	Tolchin Insl	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
105½	100	TolEd pf7.76		z500	100½	100½	100½	+½
23⅝	18½	TonkaCa .40	11	3	19	19	19	
24⅞	15⅝	ToppsG .20e	17	20	15½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
10	6⅞	TotalFet NA	21	11	7	6 15-16	6 15-16	+1-16
20½	15½	Tota' pf.70		5	15⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+¼
8	5⅛	TownCntr .20	7	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
10⅝	7¾	TranLux .35	23	8	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
26⅝	16	TWA wt		812	21⅛	19⅛	20¾	+⅞
9¼	6¾	Treadw .31f	10	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
9½	4½	TriBIMr .06e	6	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+¼
2⅞	2 7-16	TubosM .24e	8	1	2⅝	2½	2⅝	−⅛
9¼	5¼	Tutica Corp	7	8	6	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
12½	7⅝	Turbodyne	12	3	7½	7¼	7½	
28½	22¼	Turner C 1a	7	2	23¼	23	23¼	
13¼	7½	TwinFair In	8	69	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅜
14⅝	8⅛	Tyco Labs	8	55	9	8½	8⅝	−⅛

U

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1⅞	UIP Corp	12	17	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
25⅝	17	Uninvest .60	7	5	18¼	18¼	18⅛	−⅛
27½	24⅝	UnaTr 2.32s	18	8	25½	24⅞	25⅛	−⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Unam Tr wt		26	5⅝	5	5	−⅛
11	8⅝	UnAirPr .40	8	1	10	10	10	+⅛
4	3¼	UnAsbes .07	4	20	3 7-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	
2⅝	1½	UnBrand wt		128	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
18⅝	16½	UnCosF .82t	11	7	17⅛	17	17	−⅜
3	2¼	Unil Foods	7	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	4¼	UnNat Corp	23	57	5¼	5	5⅛	+¼
4⅞	4½	UnNatCp wt		9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅜
1½	⅛	UnNatCp wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	−1-16
⅞	⅝	UnNtl wt wt		100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅛	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		38	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
19½	13	UnP Dy .60a	5	1	13	13	13	
32⅝	25⅞	USBnT 1.37a		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
7⅝	6¼	US Car .10e	9	1	6½	6½	6½	
19¼	10⅛	US Filter	14	107	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+⅜
21¾	18½	USLsR 1.70e	13	7	19	18⅞	19	+⅜
2⅝	2	USLsg R wt		6	2	2	2	
3⅝	3½	USNet Rsrc		12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅞	4½	US Radium	9	5	7½	7⅝	7½	+¼
16⅛	15	USRItIn 1.36	16	13	15¾	15⅝	15½	−⅛
8¾	6½	US Reductn	11	82	8⅛	6⅞	8	+1
14⅛	9⅝	USRubR .54	8	1	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
29½	21½	Unitek Corp	13	22	21½	21	21½	
31	22½	Unity Buy S	19	14	24½	23¾	24½	+1¼
2⅝	1¼	Un Conl .04t	25	6	2⅛	2	2	
7	5	Univ Resrcs	34	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
13⅝	10¼	Univ Sav .22	7	5	11	11	11	+⅛
19¾	13⅞	UrisBldg wt		15	20½	19⅝	20¼	+1¼
8⅝	5⅛	URS Systms	11	15	6	5¾	6	+¼
13⅞	12	Utah Id8 .80		4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
7	5	UVInd wt		7	5½	5¼	5½	+⅜

V

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	4¼	Val DOr Ind	6	17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
20⅝	8⅛	ValleSS 1.36t	9	48	9¼	9	9⅛	
6½	4	Valley Mtal	28	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Valmac .20r	7	33	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
6⅛	5	Valspar .24	10	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
5½	2½	ValueLin O		16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
15⅛	9⅝	VanDorn .28	9	47	10½	10	10¼	+¼
3⅞	3¼	Varo Inc	22	13	2⅛	3	2⅛	+⅛
23	16	Veeco .14e	12	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
17	11½	Venicin .20b	8	10	13¼	12	12½	+¼
5¼	2⅛	Vernitron	11	31	2⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅜
5½	3½	Vertieil Inc	12	10	3⅝	3⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	7½	Vesely Co	18	1	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
34⅞	18¼	Vetco Offsh	34	358	20	18⅞	19¾	+⅜
5⅝	2½	Viewlex		70	2	2⅜	2	+¼
14⅝	9½	Viking Genl	2	17	10⅝	10	10	−½
9⅛	5⅞	Vikoa Inc		21	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
17¾	8¾	Vintape Enl	6	28	9¾	9¼	9¼	+½
8¼	5⅝	VLN Corp	8	37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Vol Merch	3	13	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
7½	5⅝	Vulc Cp .18	16	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	4⅞	Vulc Inc .30	8	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12⅞	11⅝	Vulcinc pf 1		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−¼

W

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	5¾	WabMag .10	20	28	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	+⅜
17⅝	9¼	Wacknhl .28	12	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅜
5¼	3½	WedlEq .10e	11	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
18⅛	13⅞	WagnrEl .48	8	3	14	13¾	13¾	−⅛
10⅝	6¾	Wainoco Oil	22	7	8	7¾	7¾	−¼
17¾	15¾	WelcoN .20r	8	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	−⅛
22¾	13⅝	WardCR Dg	19	34	16	15	16	+1¼
8½	4½	WardsCo .20	13	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	6½	WarC pfC.05		342	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
37	25	WasPalB .40	12	105	25½	25	25	
15	13⅛	WasRIT 1.04	14	7	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
9	6⅛	Watsco .05e	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
5⅞	4½	Welman Co	7	2	5	5	5	
6⅛	4¼	Weld Tu Am	14	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	6½	Wellco Ent	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22¼	12⅛	WellsNat 4v	17	120	22	21¼	21¼	−⅝
22¼	14⅝	WestChP .72	11	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
3⅝	2	Westals Pll		19	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
2⅞	1¾	Westby Fsh		17	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
6¾	5⅛	Westrn Pet	21	36	5½	5 3-16	5⅜	+3-16
19⅞	15	Westn Finl	6	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
2⅜	1½	Wstrn Orbis		18	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5½	2½	WstPac I wt		20	2⅛	3	2⅛	+⅛
15¾	9⅞	Westran Ind	12	11	10¾	10½	10¾	+¼
11¼	8½	Whitaker .34	7	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅜
4⅞	3	Whitehall El	6	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅝	17⅝	Whiting 1.28	9	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2¾	1½	Whittakr wt		64	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
2½	1½	Wichite Ind	75	7	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅝	11½	Wmhous .20	8	7	11½	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
6⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	25	19	4¼	4	4⅛	−⅛
12⅝	8¼	Wilson .20e	12	7	10	9¾	9¾	−¼
5⅞	4½	WilsonBr .29	6	21	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅜
4½	3¾	WisonPh .12	26	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10¾	8⅝	Winkimn .40	6	2	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
7⅞	5	Winston Mll	8	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
63	59	Wis P pf4.50		z60	58¼	58¼	58¼	−1⅜
16	10⅞	WolfHB .24	9	17	10⅞	10½	10½	−½
9⅝	4⅝	Wolv Ind .32	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅜
22	16⅛	Wood In .72t	9	10	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+⅝
13	9¼	Woodmoor	4	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
12⅞	7	Worces Cont	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
12⅝	10⅝	Work Wr .60	4	6	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
16⅝	10¾	Wrather Cp		7	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+¼
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har	45	66	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
18¼	5¼	WTC Air .70	16	65	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
40¾	21⅛	WUI In .10e	13	27	23½	21¾	23½	+1¾
4⅝	3	Wyle Labs		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
29⅞	21¼	Wynn Oil	12	21	21	19⅞	19⅞	−1⅛
14	11¼	WymBan .40	11	51	12⅞	12¾	13½	−⅝

Y

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	12⅝	Yates Ind	9	118	15⅛	14⅛	15	+⅝

Z

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¾	3⅝	Zero Mfg	35	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8½	5	ZimHom .24	17	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Enjoy the big comfort of JAL's Garden Jets - the only daily 747's over the Pole to Tokyo

From the beginning of April, a big, comfortable 747 will take off from Europe **every day of the week** to fly the Polar route to Japan.

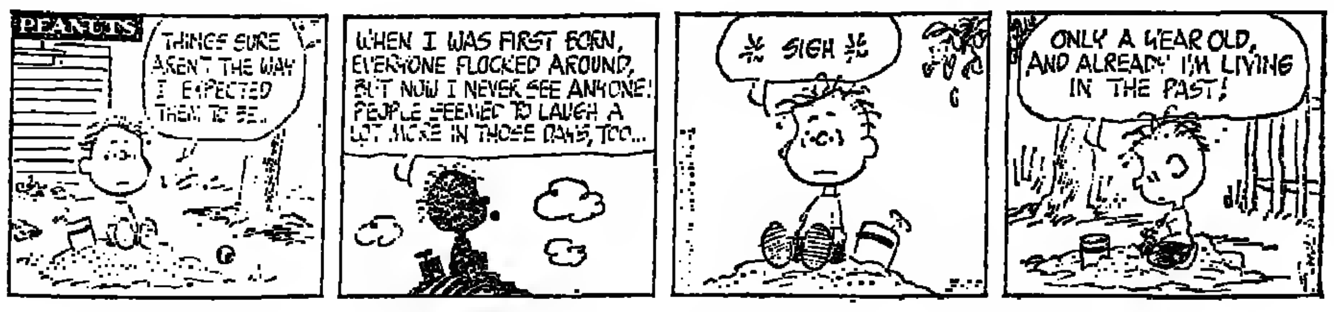
Already you can take a 747 out of Paris, Amsterdam and Hamburg. Now, for the first time, you'll be able to fly a JAL 747 out of London and Frankfurt, too. JAL's 747 service out of Paris will also be increased.

Whichever departure point you choose, you'll find yourself on a Garden Jet that combines the big comfort you need on a long flight with the small attention to detail you expect from JAL.

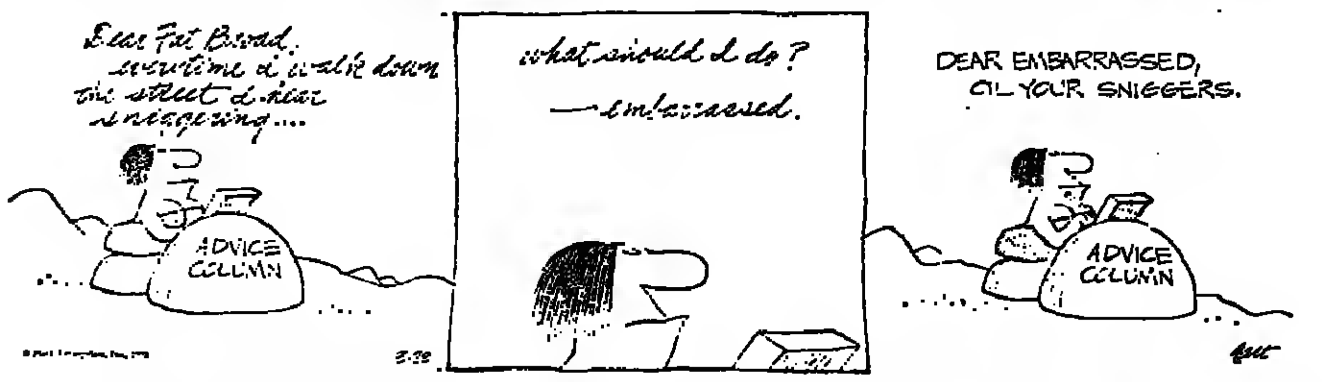
So choose your city, **name the day**, and take a journey in space in a Garden Jet to Japan.

JAPAN AIR LINES
747 GARDEN Jet

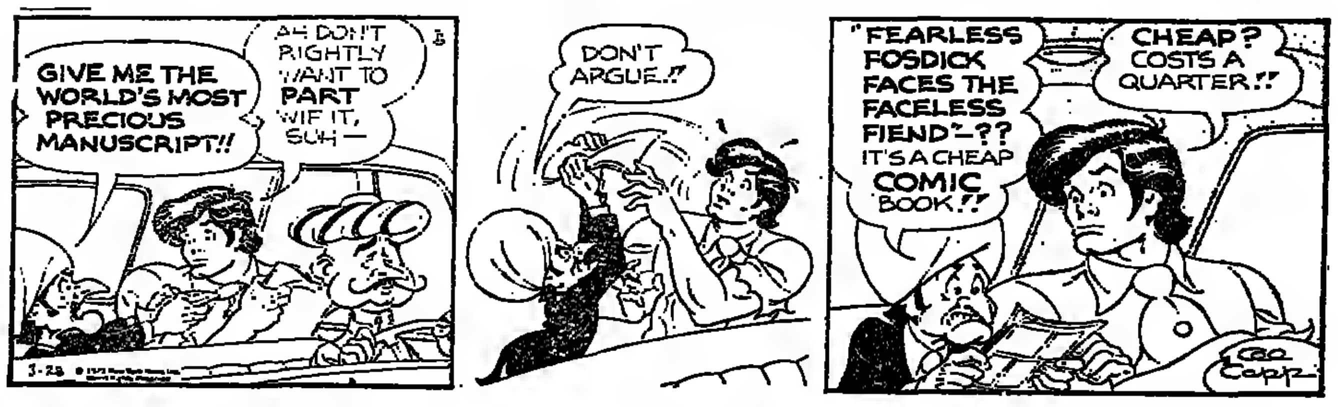
PEANUTS


PEANUTS
THINGS SURE AREN'T THE WAY I EXPECTED THEM TO BE..
WHEN I WAS FIRST BORN, EVERYONE FLOCKED AROUND, BUT NOW I NEVER SEE ANYONE! PEOPLE SEEMED TO LAUGH A LOT MORE IN THOSE DAYS, TOO...
SIGH
ONLY A YEAR OLD, AND ALREADY I'M LIVING IN THE PAST!

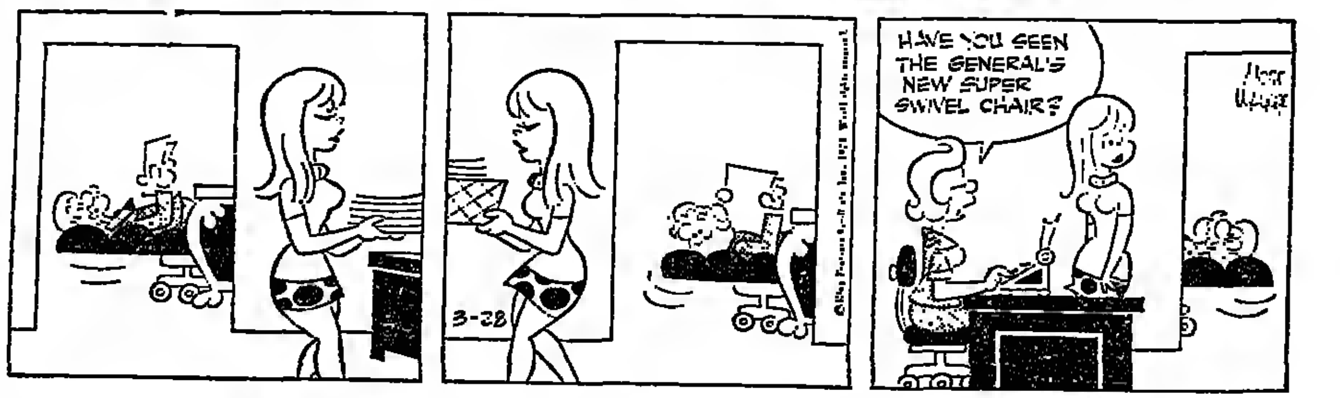
B.C.


Dear Fat Broad, everytime i walk down the street i hear sniggering....
what should i do? —embarrassed.
DEAR EMBARRASSED, OIL YOUR SNIGGERS.
ADVICE COLUMN
ADVICE COLUMN
3-28

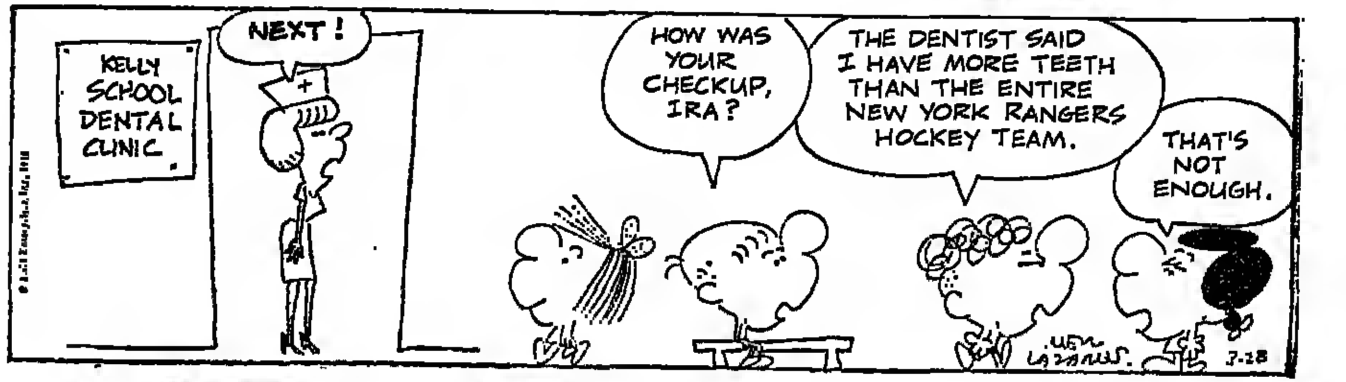
LI'L ABNER


GIVE ME THE WORLD'S MOST PRECIOUS MANUSCRIPT!!
AH DON'T RIGHTLY WANT TO PART WIF IT, SUH —
DON'T ARGUE.!!
"FEARLESS FOSDICK FACES THE FACELESS FIEND"-?? IT'S A CHEAP COMIC BOOK!!
CHEAP? COSTS A QUARTER!!
3-28
Cap Capp

BEETLE BAILEY


HAVE YOU SEEN THE GENERAL'S NEW SUPER SWIVEL CHAIR?
3-28

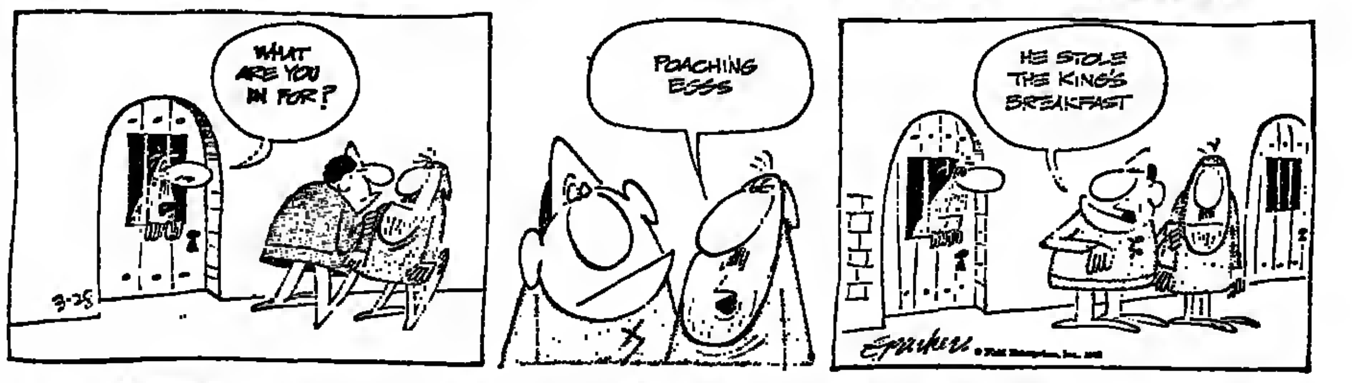
MISS PEACH


KELLY SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC
NEXT!
HOW WAS YOUR CHECKUP, IRA?
THE DENTIST SAID I HAVE MORE TEETH THAN THE ENTIRE NEW YORK RANGERS HOCKEY TEAM.
THAT'S NOT ENOUGH.
MELL LAZARUS
3-28

BUZ SAWYER

HI, BOYS, HOW'S EVERYTHING?
WHO'S THE NEW BARTENDER?
Roy Crane 3-28
YOU MEAN ONE-EYE?
NAW, THE NEW ONE. THE ONE WHO SLIPPED OUT BACK.
OH...YOU MEAN BUZ? I THINK HIS LAST NAME'S SINGER.
SINGER, MY EYE... HIS NAME'S SAWYER!
HE'S A COP!
GET RID OF HIM!

WIAZRD of ID


WHAT ARE YOU IN FOR?
POACHING EGGS
HE STOLE THE KING'S BREAKFAST
3-28

REX MORGAN MD

APPARENTLY JUNE HADN'T READ THE MORNING PAPER!
NO, SHE HADN'T! I BOUGHT HER ONE JUST BEFORE SHE BOARDED THE PLANE!
DID THE NEWS ARTICLE SAY WHETHER KEN WAS HELD IN JAIL OVER-NIGHT?
NO — BUT I WOULD GUESS HE WAS! HE WOULDN'T BE RELEASED UNTIL BAIL WAS SET!
HOW SERIOUS IS JUNE ABOUT KEN BARON?
I DON'T KNOW, BRICE! I WISH I DID!

POGO

Dig up some gaudy paper or some Japanese fans -- make wings out of them -- and then report to me as butterflies ----
AYE
AYE
SIR
AS BUTTERFLIES?
SO FLIES THE NATION.
BUT WHENCE?
IF WE'S GONNA REPORT TO HIM ... WHAT WE GONNA REPORT?
MAYBE ABOUT THE WEATHER?
THE LATEST RUNDOWN ON RUNDOWNS?
MAYBE HE WANTS A REPORT ON HOW IT FEELS TO BE A BUTTERFLY.
WE COULD SELL THAT REPORT TO SOME DIGEST MAG..."WE WAS BUTTERFLIES FOR THE F.B.I AND FOUND PEACE."
SURE FIRE.
3-28

RIP KIRBY

I'M PLUMB TUCKERED OUT. THINK I'LL GRAB SOME SLEEP IN TH' WAGON WHAR IT'S COMFERTAL.
SEE YOU IN THE MORNING, JOE.
THANKS FOR A WONDERFUL PARTY...
I'LL LEAVE YOU HERE, TOO, HOLLY. I HAVE TO GO AND KISS MY HORSE GOOD-NIGHT NOW.
YOU DO THAT, MR. KIRBY! AND WHILE YOU'RE GONE I'LL RUSTLE YOUR CATTLE, SET FIRE TO YOUR BUNK-HOUSE, AND MIX LOCO-WEED WITH YOUR CEREAL.
3-28

BLONDIE

YOUR BUSINESS DOESN'T SEEM TO BE VERY GOOD THESE DAYS
WELL, WE DON'T SPEND MONEY TO ADVERTISE
WE DEPEND ON WORD-OF-MOUTH ADVERTISING
AND I WISH OUR CUSTOMERS WOULD SHUT UP!
YOUNG 3-28

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South climbed aggressively to game in hearts, a virtually hopeless proposition, but skillful play and a series of defensive errors turned defeat into victory.

After West had bid one club and East had responded one spade, South overcalled two hearts. This should have satisfied North, but he contributed a raise to three hearts, which was justified by the end result, if not by his cards.

South carried on to game, and blanched when the club king was led and the dummy appeared. It was clear that even nine tricks would require considerable good luck, for he faced a club loser, at least two spade losers, at least one diamond loser and a possible heart loser.

West made the first defensive error by attempting to cash the club ace at the second trick. If South held a second club, it would not disappear, so West should have shifted, and to a diamond rather than a spade.

As it was, South ruffed and cashed the heart ace. This collected the jack, producing a situation in which the percentages normally favor a second-round finesse on the assumption that the jack is a singleton. However, South shrugged his shoulders and continued with the king, for two good reasons. One was that he did not wish to use up dummy's only side-entry for the trump play. Another was the passivity of the opponents, who would probably have bid more if their hands had been unbalanced.

When this trump play succeeded, South entered dummy with the third round of hearts and led the spade ten. East, who had unwisely parted with a spade on the third round of hearts, now made another poor play by covering with the jack. South won with the king and returned a spade.

West won with the queen and made the final fatal defensive error. He should have led a diamond, a play that could not lose, but instead he passively played a club to dummy's queen. South discarded a diamond and led the last spade from dummy to end-play East, who had to give a ruff-and-sluff or lead from the diamond king.

NORTH
♠ 10 9 6
♡ 9 8 6 4
◇ A 9 6
♣ Q 10 2

WEST (D)
♠ Q 3
♡ Q J
◇ 10 8 7 4
♣ A K J 9 7

EAST
♠ A J 7 2
♡ 5 2
◇ K J 3
♣ 6 5 4 3

SOUTH
♠ K 8 5 4
♡ A K 10 7 3
◇ Q 5 2
♣ 8

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

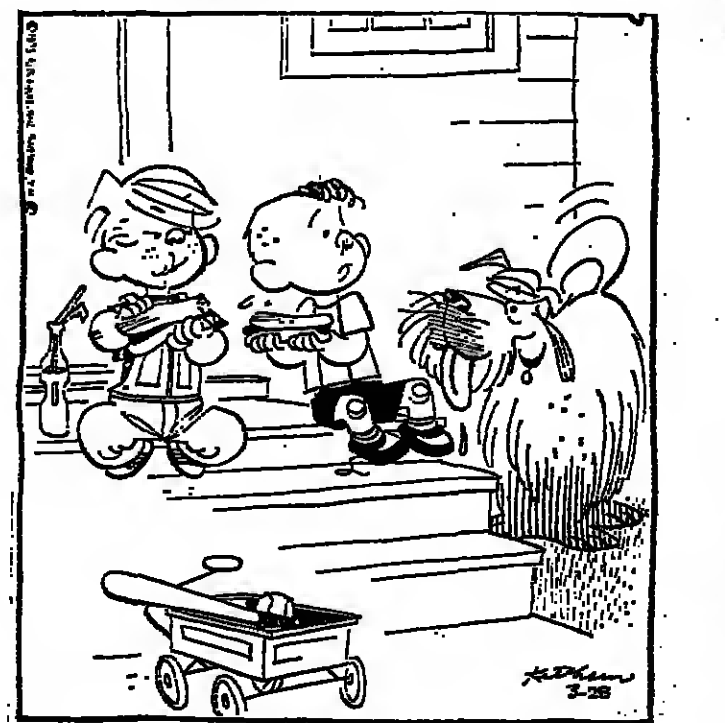
West	North	East	South
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♡
Pass	3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡
Pass.	Pass	Pass	

West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SPLASH PROTEST
URANIA AUREATE
SHARTEN SNEERED
LANCE GOTO SLED
ETCH POMONA ILE
ERE WAVER TIRED
TARPAPER HOARD
ALAR CANT
SMALL POLESTAR
STORE TONED RIA
TAN DRESSY CELT
ENTE ANTI FRAME
ADAMANT DELUDED
LINEAGE EDISON
SNARLED REPENT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T WORRY, HE WON'T *SNAP* AT IT ... BUT IF YA DROP IT, *DON'T TRY TO PICK IT UP!*"

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

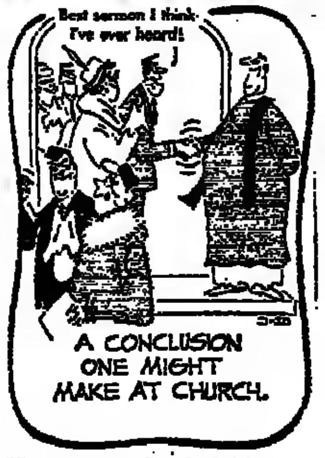
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUMIS

REWFE

WHAREK

BIMBIE


Best sermon I think I've ever heard!
A CONCLUSION ONE MIGHT MAKE AT CHURCH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here "○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOURN YIELD ASSURE ROSARY

Answer: *Where to look for a helping hand*—THE END OF YOUR ARM

BOOKS

ESCAPE FROM THE SHADOWS

By Robin Maugham. McGraw-Hill. 320 pps. $8.95

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

WHEN W. Somerset Maugham was a very old man he confessed to his nephew Robin that his worst mistake in life was in trying to persuade himself "that I was three-quarters normal and that only a quarter of me was queer—whereas it was the other way round." Robin, who at one point found himself sharing the same male prostitute with his famous uncle, makes no such mistake in this harrowing, desperately honest autobiography which—thanks partly to the temper of the times—is far more self-revealing than his uncle's rather Olympian memoir, "The Summing Up."

Deciding the exact proportion of one's bisexuality is inherently no more interesting than arguing about the proportions of gin to vermouth in American versus European martinis. But there's a lot more to "Escape From the Shadows" than just another howl of self-pity from the grotesquely misnamed Gay Liberation Front.

The shadows Robin Maugham has spent his life trying to escape were cast by his father and his uncle. His father was 50 when Robin was born in 1916. He was a distinguished lawyer whose idea of family dinner conversation was to cross-examine the boy as if he were on the dock at the Old Bailey, and who eventually became lord chancellor of England. A cold, domineering man, Frederic Herbert Maugham did everything in his considerable power to thwart Robin's attraction to music or literature as a career, insisting that he carry on the great family tradition of the law.

By way of coping with this shadow, Robin developed a split personality. Part of him remained gentle Robin; innocent, sensitive, esthetic, craving affection from either sex. The other part was "Tommy," a boy he invented in earliest childhood, rough, tough, stoical and determinedly heterosexual.

Most lonely children invent companions. Maugham's stayed with him throughout life, popping up during periods of amnesiac blackout induced by a shrapnel wound suffered during World War II, asserting himself during bouts of postwar alcoholism and ultimately tempting the tormented author to suicide. Tommy's presence is made very real in the book. He is no mere coy, novelistic invention, but he goes far to account for the dominance of split-personality themes in Robin Maugham's fiction.

When Robin finally asserted himself, after heroic service as a tank commander (the Tommy side of him), and became a popular journalist, novelist and playwright, he fell under the shadow of his Uncle Willie who, not content with being perhaps the most popular English novelist since Dickens, was determined to see no other Maugham sharing any of his glory.

Both elder Maughams detested each other, agreeing only, apparently, on making Robin's life miserable. Both lived on into immense, acrimonious old age.

Robin could publish nothing without being compared to his uncle, and with some reason. writes with all the vividness clarity of Somerset Maugh but also, alas, with much of shallowness. "Escape From Shadow" is compulsively reada in the best Maugham tradit The prose glitters, the anecd about such family friends Winston Churchill, A. A. Mi Harold Nicolson and Guy Bur are supremely well told, and account of tank warfare in North African desert is a of war writing.

Drawing on his earlier mem "Somerset and All the M ghams," on his novelist's ear dialogue, Robin reproduces c versations with great skill, gi the book a novelistic pace in autobiography. Yet essenti one feels nothing important been fictionalized. If some na are changed, if a few lovers subsumed within one charac this legal necessity doesn't l the book's credibility at all.

Yet something is lacking prevent this from being the re great book it should be. a b like J. R. Ackerley's "My Fa and Myself," for instance, t unfairly neglected masterpiec confessional autobiography wl it otherwise resembles on surface.

What is missing is any p fundity of self-analysis. M gham takes his epigraph f Rousseau's "Confessions," profane fount of all roma confessional literature, but lacks any of Rousseau's capa for deep introspection, that tellectual rigor necessary to c ceptualize and abstract from o personal experience into universal laws governing humanity, which is the hallm of great autobiography. M gham's homosexual episodes narrated without any of "twee-ness" that usually ma such writing so distasteful to relatively normal, but on the ot hand they don't yield much way of depth-analysis of human condition. His compo lover, "Jim," could as well "Jane" for any insight we into what it is, if anything, t makes the homosexual "queer

Perhaps, like Proust, Maugh feels that all love experier have a common denomina follow a certain predetermi pattern more dependent on neurotic "set" of the lover t on the sex of the love-object volved. But there is no mast analysis here of life in the C of the Plain, no sense at all one so abundantly gets f Proust—of just what role se differentiation plays within all-encompassing demands love.

So while one is grateful Maugham tells his tale of in the urbane, modulated to of a gentleman rather than the shrilly lachrymose yawp most writing of this sort, nevertheless feels cheated t "Escape From the Shadows" i an even better book than it is

---

Richard Freedman, an associ professor of English at Simm College, writes on literature music.

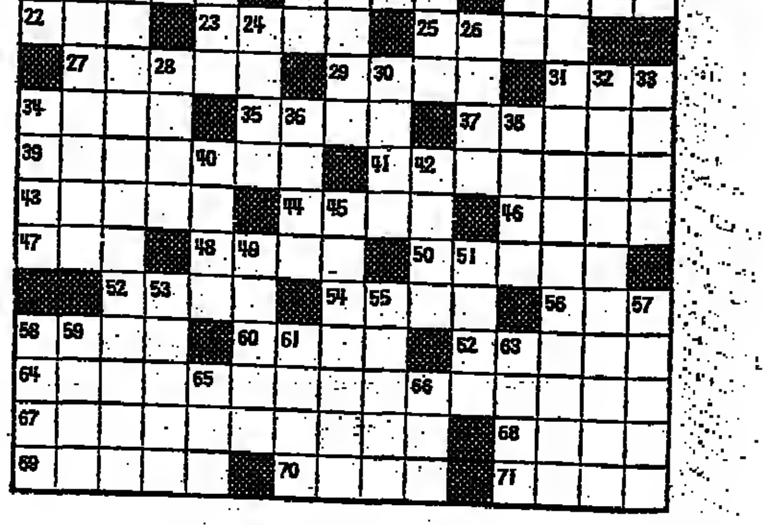
© *Book World, The Washington P*

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS
1 Mobster's knife
5 —— Nostra
9 Kind of butter
14 "Citizen ——"
15 Methods
17 Stalling business words
19 Scorched
20 Suffixes for similar things
21 Film dog
22 Slipper size: Abbr.
23 They, in Italy
25 Otherwise
27 Indian bast fiber
29 Kind of poem
31 Seamen's org.
34 Van der Rohe
35 U. N. member
37 "—— Is Born"
39 Supplements
41 Procession
43 Hollow stone
44 Coal conveyer
46 Issues: Abbr.
47 Caravansary
48 Kind of tree
50 Roman halls
52 Miss Kett
54 Wind indicator
56 Portico: Abbr.
58 Space org.
60 Move
62 Ponselle and others
64 Some White House papers
67 Uncultured
68 Der ——
69 Certain punches
70 Cheers
71 Tunisian port

DOWN
1 Gull-like birds
2 Female servant
3 Lived high
4 Neckline shapes
5 Audit man: Abbr.
6 Church books
7 Units of 35 Across
8 Kind of test
9 Summer drink
10 Cougars
11 Appeared
12 Spring period
13 This: Sp.
16 Ruhr city
18 Hwys.
24 Kind of poker
26 Shakespearean character
28 Consumed
30 Killer whale
32 King John's concession
33 Mexican city
34 Bethlehem trio
36 Japanese leader
38 Suffix for gang or young
40 Cozy place
42 Arabian gulf
45 Certain Broadway show
49 Dispatch
51 Region: Abbr.
53 Understood
55 Mountain spur
57 English county
58 Playwright Simon
59 Auto part
61 Novice: Var.
63 Harem rooms
65 French musical notes
66 Faroe whirlwind



[illegible]

Scores 44 in NCAA Basketball Final

Walton Makes UCLA Champs Again

Gordon S. White Jr.

LOUIS, March 27 (NYT). Walton put on one of the st performances in college ball tournament history ight in leading the Univer- California, Los Angeles, to eventh straight National late Athletic Association ionship.

record 44 points was only f his total effort as UCLA defeated an exciting Memphis State team, 87-66, for the Bruins' 75th consecutive victory over two-and-a-half seasons and their ninth NCAA championship in the last 10 years.

But Walton's amazing work was toned down when, with 2 minutes 51 seconds remaining, the 7-foot redhead fell to the floor and hurt his left knee. He limped off to a standing ovation from the 19,301 fans.

This most mobile of tall men in college basketball has always played under the threat of injury to his knees. They hurt him constantly and he plays with them taped. Any injury there can seriously impair his future.

After the game, UCLA officials and Wooden explained that Walton's injury was to his left knee and ankle and was "not too serious." However, Walton, walking from the dressing room, refused to talk to reporters, saying, "Excuse me, I want to go see my friends."

He was not limping then as he walked out of the arena with a big crowd of Bruin fans.

Walton's outstanding effort of hitting on 21 of 22 field-goal shots, taking 13 rebounds and moving in control of both boards was all the more noteworthy because he played with three personal fouls from the start of the second half and with four personal fouls after 10 minutes 33 seconds of the second half.

This never hampered his motion in beating Memphis State's big men. He continued to play physically hard and in constant contact with the Tigers, who were trying their best to draw his fifth personal foul that would have sent him to the bench.

When he was hurt, UCLA had finally taken command of the game and was leading, 75-62. Walton drew his third personal with 4:14 to go in the first half and his Walton gang leading, 37-31. He was benched for the remainder of the first half and Memphis State, suddenly playing a team of mortals, gained a 39-39 tie at intermission.

The coach, however, did not remove his junior hero after he drew that fourth personal. He didn't dare do that. UCLA could easily have lost its slim lead, 61-55, at the time. Without Walton, UCLA is just another good team—and maybe not good enough to beat Memphis State.

Breaks UCLA Mark

Following the fourth foul, Walton scored eight more points before falling. Thus he broke the former individual scoring mark of 42 points in an NCAA title game set by another UCLA player, Gail Goodrich, against Michigan in 1965.

Robbie Robinson, Larry Kenon and Wes Westfall, Memphis State's tall men who worked on Walton in pairs and in relays, drew a total of 12 personal fouls for their efforts, scored 26 points together and managed to get a total of 15 rebounds—two more than Walton.

But Westfall eventually fouled out and Kenon, who started off well matching Walton shot for shot, had to sit down with three personal fouls after seven minutes of play.

They just couldn't handle this big fellow from La Mesa, Calif., who zipped back and forth across the lane at the low post. He took high and low feed passes from Greg Lee, Keith Wilkes, Larry Hollyfield and others to score by out-reaching the defenders. He took rebounds because he jumped with the others and was taller by at least three inches than any of those big Tiger players.

Memphis State's high scorer was Larry Finch, who had 29 points.

Walton was selected the outstanding player of the tournament for the second straight year as he led his team to victory for the 60th straight time. He has not suffered defeat as a varsity UCLA player and has a personal winning streak of 129 games dating back to high school.

In the battle for third place, Indiana controlled Providence star Ernest DiGregorio and got 21 points each from John Ritter and Steve Downing to win, 97-79.

emphis State Had Wrong Strategy

By Paul Attner

LOUIS, March 27 (WP).—nk it is the only time this he has really been ready ay," his own coach said, es after Bill Walton's 44- 13-rebound performance arried UCLA to its seventh it NCAA basketball champ.

the opposing coach admit- iat his strategy had been ed by Walton's skill and siveness.

we played them again, I'd keep the ball away from because when he gets it, kill you," said Memphis Gene Bartow.

ow said he decided to Walton outside and let ave the 15-foot shots and dominate him inside.

t he is so strong, he bumps umps and won't go outside. into a shoving match and s too good. He's super . . . est collegiate player I've een."

A coach John Wooden, in on to noting that the 7-foot center was up for this as never before this season, wledged that the Bruins' Walton strategy was dic- by the Memphis State setup. ien we are defensed the we were today, we'd be not to go to him," Wooden "They were playing behind vith a small man and he y quick."

ton wasn't talking.

"I'm in a hurry to see my friends," he said to a horde of reporters attempting to interview him in the cramped UCLA dressing room. "I'd like to go outside." And he did.

"People don't understand Bill because they don't want to understand him," explained guard Greg Lee, who fed Walton enough to account for 14 assists. "Everyone is looking to get something off him."

Perhaps the most significant baskets of the game came in the early minutes when Walton waltzed in three times for easy layups. Lee admitted that once the Bruins saw how simple these baskets were, they gained confidence.

"It was the best game I've seen him play this year," said Lee, "especially if you just measure statistics. Only Notre Dame tried to front him like they did and I got 13 assists in that one. It makes it easy for that lob pass then."

Lee admitted that Wooden's approach to Sunday's off-day practice session helped the team somewhat. The coach ran "a low key workout" which ended with a dunking drill, something Lee said he had never seen before at UCLA.

"We were tight and I felt we had to loosen up a bit," said Wooden. "We wanted them to be relaxed for this one."

Relaxed the Bruins were, to such an extent that they engaged Memphis State in a running battle of words on the court. The main culprit was Larry Hollyfield, who was called a "popoff" by the Tiger players afterwards.

"I was just trying to tease them," said Hollyfield. "I got a few of them to listen to me, which means I distracted them from the game. So I was accomplishing my aim."

Hollyfield and Larry Farmer won't be back next year but Walton—if he doesn't go with the pros—and the rest will be. Wooden said it won't matter.

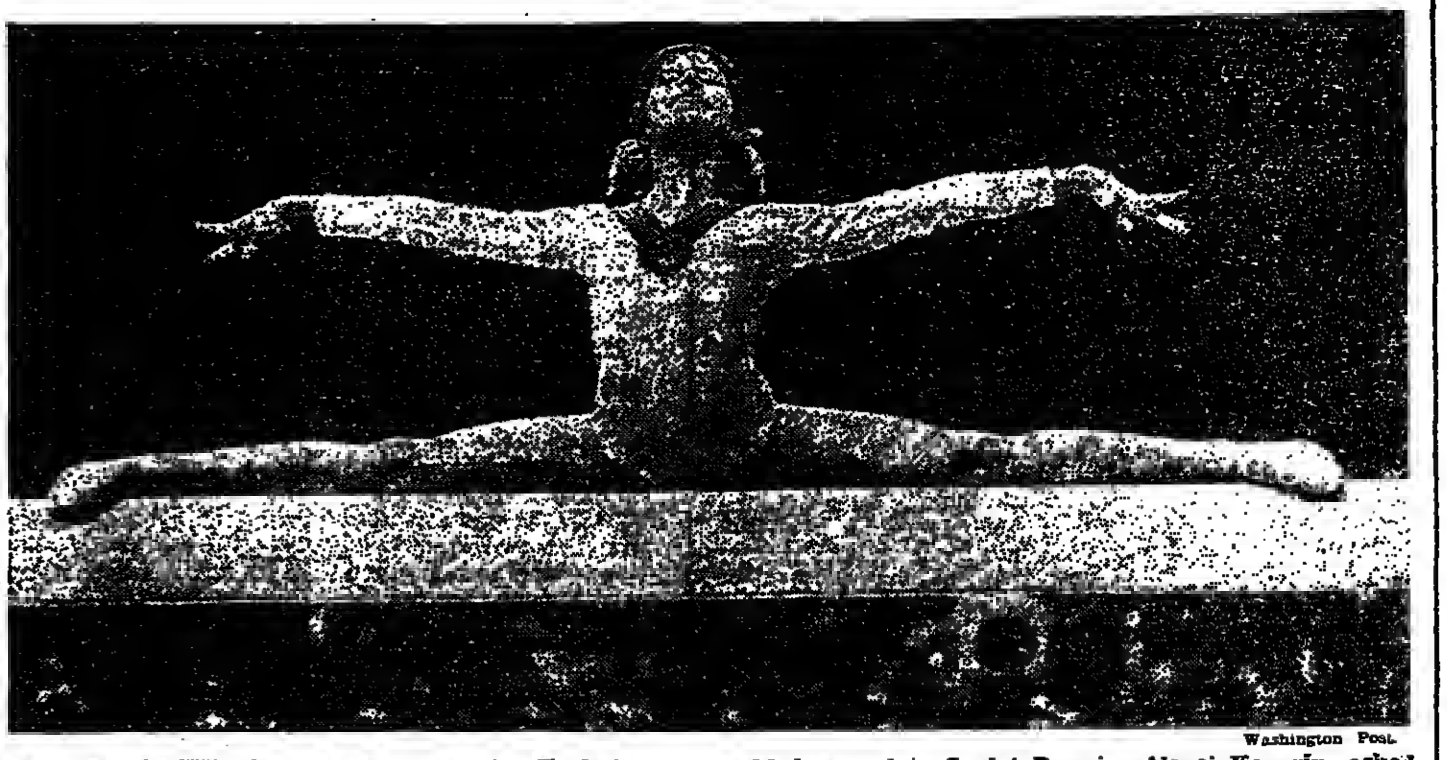
"We'll start out as though we've never done anything," he said. "We'll have strict, disciplined practices right off. And aim for No. 8."

McLain Put On Waivers By Braves

ATLANTA, March 27 (UPI).—The Atlanta Braves placed pitcher Denny McLain, the American League's most valuable player in 1968, on waivers yesterday preparatory to giving him his unconditional release.

McLain, 28, came to Atlanta from Oakland last July. The A's had sent the right-hander to their Birmingham farm club. He posted an earned-run average of more than six with each of the three teams last year.

McLain won the Cy Young Award and the MVP trophy in 1968, winning 31 games for Detroit. But in 1970, his career began its plunge when he was suspended for half the season because of an alleged involvement with gamblers.



Washington Post.

WELL-BALANCED—Russian gymnast Olga Korbut, who won three gold medals in the Munich Olympics, performs on the balance beam during her U.S. tour. Miss Korbut, 17, along with five other members of the Soviet gymnastic team, were scheduled to have ended their trip late last week, but Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, in a cabled appeal to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, asked that the tour be extended. The group performed in Chicago Monday night. Miss Korbut enchanted a half-billion people who saw her Olympic performance on television. She still finished second in the uneven parallel bars event after falling and then breaking into tears.

U.S. Entries in S. African Games May Lead to Problems

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT).—Many American athletes will compete in the South African Open Games this week, despite serious objections that could endanger future sports relations between the United States and black African nations.

Four U.S. swimmers and two divers left Sunday for Pretoria, site of a two-week "multinational" sports competition, officials of the Amateur Athletic Union confirmed yesterday. The swimmers are scheduled to compete in South Africa today through Thursday.

Five wrestlers, including a pair of national collegiate champions, are to depart for South Africa from here Friday, according to Myron Roderick, executive director of the United States Wrestling Federation.

A decision also was expected tomorrow on whether five track and field athletes, led by Steve Smith, the pole vaulter, would be granted travel permits to leave, as planned, on Sunday to compete in the track and field portion of the South African Games.

Travel permits were granted to the four swimmers and two divers by the International Competition Committee of the AAU. The swimmers included Steve Genter, a gold medalist at the Munich Olympics; Bill Patterson, Ann Simmons and Susie Atwood, along with the divers, Barbara Schaffer and Steve Skilken. The permits are required for competition abroad.

"It was a policy decision by the swimming committee," an AAU official said yesterday from Indianapolis. "The swimming committee is an independent group within the AAU, virtually antonomous, and there is no across-the-board policy in our organization regarding who can and who cannot compete in South Africa."

No black athletes were among the swimming contingent. Jerry Hubbard, a black wrestler from Michigan who is an NCAA champion, turned down one of the five invitations issued to the wrestling federation. Hubbard told officials that academic commitments would prevent him from making the trip.

The wrestlers, all white, who accepted, are Jim Crumley, Jim Hagen and Greg Strobel, all from Oregon State, Rich Lawinger, Wisconsin, and Mark Massery, Northwestern. Massery and Strobel are NCAA champions.

South Africa has had a policy of apartheid, or separation of races. The South African Open Games has been billed as a multiracial event, but black African nations have condemned the competition as a governmental smokescreen, and this has put the AAU in a delicate international position, particularly over its track and field policy.

The AAU is the governing body for international track and field in the United States. If it approves the travel permits for Smith, the world indoor record-holder, and others, it risks alienating not only black African nations, with whom it has established strong sports exchanges in recent years, but also prominent black officials within the organization.

Best's Attempt to Play Soccer For N. Ireland Faces Snag

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—George Best, the runaway soccer star, said today he wants to play for Northern Ireland again, and the Irish said they are eager to have him. But there is a snag.

The long-haired Best, 26, hasn't played since he walked out on his club, Manchester United, last December. Manchester United said he had broken his contract and suspended him. Under the rules of soccer, Best cannot play for anybody—even his country—until his club gives permission.

And Tommy Docherty, Manchester United manager, made it clear that Best must report back to the club first.

Docherty said: "I would be as delighted as anybody to see Best playing again. But before he does anything else he must come back and start training with us. He is still in breach of contract with the club."

Best, whose soccer career was frequently interrupted by suspensions, said three months ago he would never play soccer in Britain again.

But he said today: "I might have said that, but this is my country I'm talking about now, not Manchester United.

"It's not a question of coming back into the game full-time—just a question of playing two or three matches." And the president of the Northern Ireland Football Association, Harry Cavan, said: "We still regard him as the world's greatest crowd-puller."

Northern Ireland is due to compete in the British International championship in May along with England, Scotland and Wales.

Wales Soccer Victory Over Poland Would Aid England

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, March 27 (IHT).—Tomorrow in Cardiff, Wales will be hoping to strike a blow against Poland, and for England. Not that Wales quite sees the game in those terms. For England's sake, one hopes it doesn't, as it would scarcely provide the necessary impulse to beat Poland in this vital World Cup qualifying game. As things stand, England has beaten and drawn with Wales, for three points, and has still to face Poland twice—the first game in sparkling Katowice on June 6. Wales has two matches with Poland.

Thus, a victory in Wales would make Poland the favorite to win the group; a draw would keep its hopes alive; defeat would deal it a great blow.

Traditionally, the Welsh are to be feared at Cardiff. It's significant that Dave Bowen, their manager and the inspiring captain of their fine World Cup side of 1958 in Sweden, should now espouse the traditional Welsh policy of going for heart rather than reputation. In the manner of the late Ted Robbins, once the secretary and virtual manager of the Welsh Association, he brings in obscure players who will expend themselves rather than stars who are interested in playing for themselves and their clubs.

Thus, gone is the old three center attack of the towering Ron Davies, Wyn Davies (no relation) and John Toshack, who alone remains—Three Center-Forwards In Search of a Winger, as one might say. Scoring Wales's goal in the surprising 1-1 draw at Wembley against England, Toshack looked much happier on his own, though Bowen tactfully says that so might either of the Davieses.

Poland, which beat the United States, 4-0, in a warm-up game in Lodz, is a very good team indeed, with Szoltysik in midfield, Deyna breaking through from midfield positions to score goals, and the excellent Lubanski, a splendid spearhead of attack. I rather feel that the match will be a draw, thus keeping all the options open, though Poland must gain some advantage from the fact that while their coaches have watched Wales, no Welsh observer has ever seen Poland in the flesh, but merely on a television screen. Bowen, however, has been closeted at length with the English team manager, Sir Alf Ramsay, whose hopes he carries in his hand, or in the boots of his team.

Much ado, at the moment, about referees and their vagaries. Should Norman Burtenshaw have given Arsenal that cup quarter-final replay against Chelsea? Should Italy's Angonese have "booked" Derby's Colin Todd for seizing a Spartak Trnava forward and pulling him back, as he ran through alone in the European Cup game?

I saw both incidents, and would impugn both referees, especially Burtenshaw: openly berated as a "coward" by the incensed Chelsea center-forward, Peter Osgood.

When Steve Kember of Chelsea brought down George Armstrong of Arsenal at the edge of the penalty box, Armstrong falling into the area, it may or may not have been a penalty. Burtenshaw at first thought not and resolutely spurned the appeals of the Arsenal players. Meanwhile, the Arsenal center-half and captain, Frank McLintock, and a colleague were intensely conversing (a euphemism) with the relevant linesman. After a long hiatus, they persuaded Burtenshaw to consult the linesman and change his decision. Alan Ball equalized from the penalty, Arsenal went on to reach the semifinal, or, as the less charitable have put it, to talk their way in.

My view is that if Burtenshaw was as sure as he made out to be, there was no need to consult his linesman. If not, why the pantomime of certainty? As for Angonese, his permissiveness may have something to do with the fact that Trnava's attack had begun with a blatant but ignored obstruction of Derby's Roy McFarland.

The Scoreboard

IS—At St. Louis, unseeded Cliff e of South Africa upset Aus- Colin Dibley, seeded sixth, 6-4, a first-round match of the Holton Classic. Britain's Gordon upset fifth-seeded Dick Stock- he United States, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

g favorites who advanced were ded Phil Dent, who downed Australian Terry Addison, 6-0, d 11th-seeded Jaime Fillol of who beat Barry Phillips-Moore of lia, 6-2, 6-4.

NG—At New York, Chu Chu bleeding from a gash over his e, decked British Commonwealth ght champion Percy Hayles nd knocked him out with a s combination to the head in h round of a scheduled 10-round Madison Square Garden's Felt The end came after 39 seconds round with Hayles seated on the canvas, gamely attempting to rise as referee Jimmy Devlin counted him out. Hayles, ranked seventh among the world's lightweights, opened the cut above Malave's eye in the second round. But Malave, who scored his sixth knockout in 20 victories, three losses and two draws, was too strong for Hayles and rocked him repeatedly with hard rights and left hooks to the head.

At Philadelphia, Bennie Briscoe, on the trail of another middleweight championship fight, stopped Art Hernandez at 1:19 of the third round. A right to the jaw put Hernandez down for the mandatory eight count in the second round. Hernandez, with blood flowing from his nose, rose to his feet only to get caught with another right. As the bell opened the third round, Briscoe stormed his opponent with a flurry of rights and jolts and Hernandez fell to the canvas again.

Coach of Nets Seen Returning To St. John's

NEW YORK, March 27 (UPI).—Lou Carnesecca, coach of the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association, will leave his current post and return to St. John's University where he coached from 1965-70, it was learned today.

Carnesecca, who led the Nets into the ABA finals last season, will stay with his team through this year's playoffs before he moves to St. John's to take over from Frank Mulzoff, who resigned earlier this month.

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
Erving, Va.	989	475	2268	31.0
McGinnis, Ind.	849	512	2234	27.5
Issel, Ky.	890	460	2259	27.2
Cunningham, Caro.	742	461	1984	24.2
Simpson, Denver	723	411	1879	23.3
R. Jones, Dallas	621	324	1495	22.3
S. Johnson, San Diego	727	191	1747	21.9
Wise, Utah	650	465	1774	21.9
Thompson, Memphis	551	546	1768	21.6
Gilmore, Ky.	683	366	1732	20.6

ABA Result

Monday's Game

Dallas 112, Carolina 110 (C. Jones 25, Kennedy 24; Cunningham 28, S. Jones 15, Wuycik 15).

NBA Results

Monday's Games

Phoenix 129, Golden State 114 (Hawkins 29, Haskins 24; Barry 33, Barnett 18). Suns score last eight points of game.

Milwaukee 118, Portland 99 (Jabbar 31, Robertson 24; Petrie 20, Smith 7). Bucks win 13th straight.

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts.
Esposito, Bost.	32	65	97
MacLeish, Phila.	47	49	96
Orr, Bost.	26	69	95
Bucyk, Bost.	40	52	92
Ratelle, Rangers	40	53	93
Pappin, Chi.	41	50	91
P. Mahovlich, Mont.	37	53	90
Lemaire, Mont.	41	47	88
Martin, Chi.	28	60	88

WHA Scoring

	G	A	Pts.
Ward, New York	48	67	115
Lacroix, Phila.	46	69	115
Lawson, Phila.	57	44	101
Hull, Winnipeg	49	51	100
Beaudin, Winnipeg	38	62	100
Bordeleau, Winnipeg	46	53	99
Webster, New England	49	45	94
Caffery, New England	34	57	91
Labossiere, Houston	34	56	90
Carleton, Ottawa	41	46	87
Sheehan, New York	35	52	87
Tremblay, Quebec	14	73	87

WHA Result

Monday's Game

Cleveland 7, New England 6 (Buchanan, White 2, Erickson, Pumple, Jarrett, Kraka; Carrery 2, Selwood, Byers).

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Observer

Fun City Fun Game

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—When Nelson Rockefeller (a Republican) joins Alex Rose (a Liberal) to elect Robert Wagner (a Democrat) mayor of New York (a mess), people are naturally going to ask: "What's going on here?" Here are the answers to that and other mystifying questions about the macabre politics of Fun City:

Baker

1—All right, what is going on here—New York, as everybody knows, is ungovernable. It will destroy any man who becomes mayor. This year, a mayor must be elected anyhow and Gov. Rockefeller—"Rocky," as he is known to his followers—does not want to get stuck with the job, because he cannot afford to be destroyed yet. He still wants to run for president at least one more time.

2—What do Alex Rose and the Liberal party have in common with Rocky?—They worked together eight years ago to help John Lindsay defeat Robert Wagner for mayor. Ever since then, Alex Rose has been affectionately known among the governor's followers as "Little Rocky."

3—That's to Arkansas—You ask the questions and leave the wisecracks to me.

4—There are a lot of people running for mayor, aren't there?—You said it. Mario Biaggi, Abe Beame, Herman Badillo, Marcel Bates, Sanford O'Hara, Seymour Twilley, Cora Swinburne, eight persons named Rosenthal—shall I go on?

5—If New York is ungovernable and anybody who becomes mayor will be destroyed, how come so many people are running for mayor?—A New Yorker sees nothing unusual about being destroyed. It happens to him every day. As mayor he would have a chauffeured car while his destruction was in progress. This way he would not have to worry about parking or listen to cab drivers complain about John Lindsay.

6—Why didn't Rockefeller and Rose support Lindsay again this time instead of switching to Wagner?—There had been a falling out between Rockefeller and Lindsay. The night of Lindsay's first election, Rockefeller and Rose went to congratulate him in his dressing room. Lindsay was exuberant. "Thanks to you, Rocky, and thanks to you, Little Rocky," he told them, "I am now going to prove that this ungovernable city can really be governed." Gov. Rockefeller said that was swell. He said from now on all his own followers were going to refer to Lindsay as "Small Rocky." Lindsay said he did not want to be called "Rocky," regardless of size. Henceforth, he said, they could call him "Big John."

7—Isn't Wagner crazy to even consider taking this job off Lindsay's hands? What does he get in the deal?—Have you looked at apartment rents in Manhattan lately?

8—What about Biaggi?—Gov. Rockefeller wants to keep Biaggi happy because Biaggi is a former policeman, but he does not need Biaggi's support. He counts on getting the police vote with his program of mandatory life imprisonment for John Lindsay.

9—Abe Beame has worked pretty hard for New York, hasn't he? Isn't it his turn to get free rent?—Beame's hard work will not be overlooked. The governor's aides have recently been notified that immediately after the election they may start calling Beame "Sawed-Off Rocky," in deference to his short stature.

10—Gosh, are the Republicans happy about Rocky trying to put a Democrat like Wagner on the Republican ticket?—No. They are very unhappy. In fact, some have objected. That is why Wagner now refuses to run as a Republican. Being a good Democrat, Wagner hates to see a Republican unhappy.

11—Who gave those Republicans permission to be unhappy?—That's what Rocky wants to know.

12—Why?—So he can make sure that they get their new name.

13—Which will be what?—"Mud."

14—If Wagner is elected, will he be known as "Rocks-in-the-Head Rocky"?—It does not matter what he is called, within limits. "Big Bob," of course, is definitely out.

March in Moscow

Monday was the warmest spring day in Moscow in more than 50 years, with temperatures rising to 50° F. Here Muscovites bask in the unseasonable sun. Moscow temperatures average between —12.2° F in winter to 66.2° F in summertime.

UPI.

The Paris Rat Squad Goes Out on the Prowl

By John Vinocur

PARIS, March 27 (AP).—Footsteps in the hall, a knock at the door and a voice that seems to be announcing: It's the rat cops and open up.

What? Who? the woman asks.

Le Service de Lutte Contre les Rongeurs de la Préfecture de Police, is the reply. It sounds a little more prosaic in English—the police department's anti-rodent service—but the men at the door can order a Parisian to open it for investigation.

The detective work gets very serious this week when the rat squad's rat semester begins. It is an intensive two-month period when big yellow handbills go up in public buildings announcing a "dératisation générale." Concierges begin scurrying to clean up filthy basements, and the rat cops fan out in the city.

They are a unique group of 16 men. As far as their director, Dr. Lucienne Corre-Hurst, knows, no other police department in the world has anything like the squad, not a group of rat catchers, but trained investigators who hunt for the sources of rat infestation.

A fascination and fear of rats runs deep in the French psyche. Emile Zola's novels are full of rats. Parisians were forced to eat them during the 1870 siege in the Franco-Prussian War. But it was a serious outbreak of bubonic plague transported by rat lice, in 1920, that led to the creation of the rodent service within the police department.

The service has expanded to include street investigators and a laboratory operation which not only examines captured rats for the presence of disease but tests such products as rat killers and rat-proof garbage cans and pipe covers.

In her lab, covered with police recruiting posters—"start a career in courage"—Dr. Corre-Hurst says the problem is not killing rats, but making sure that they don't reappear. "That's why we are different," she said. "People come to us from around the world for advice on how we handle our problems."

The biggest of the recent problems involved the closure of Les Halles, the central market, in 1969. Newspapers at the time warned of a wave of starved rats that might rush into the streets once they were deprived of their usual sources of food, but Dr. Corre-Hurst said the problem never arose.

"I told the city council beforehand that we could deal with Les Halles without difficulty if I could send men in 18 months before it closed. That's what we did, combing 2,000 buildings from top to bottom. There was never any problem," Dr. Corre-Hurst said.

Although an old cliché maintains that there's a Paris rat for every Parisian, the rat police say they have no real way of guessing the city's rat population. Their only firm statistic is that between three and five per cent of the city's buildings are rat infested.

"We think, in fact, there are fewer rats now," Dr. Corre-Hurst said. "Our oldest investigators sense it and we record fewer complaints every year."

Like Simenon's Inspector Maigret who often feels affection for the people he tracks down, Dr. Corre-Hurst has a warm relationship with Paris's rats.

"I don't hate them," she said in a soft, grandmotherly voice. "They're not vicious. They're just wild. They attack man only when they're trapped. It's a defense reflex. They're kind of friendly, actually, and my agents tell me they're really not nasty."

Maurice Euy, a member of the rat squad, said he wasn't so sure: "If they put a 1-pound rat in a room with you and close the door, I've got this little piece of advice—open the door and get out quickly."

PEOPLE: *Some Speculations on David Eisenhower's Futu*

Julie Eisenhower says her husband David has several job offers waiting for him after he gets out of the Navy Saturday—which is his 25th birthday—including one from a Miami television station. "Next week is job week for us," the President's younger daughter said Monday. "That's when David will decide what he wants to do . . ."

His wife said he is looking for a job as a columnist, and she thinks "it would be great." "It will be a column-type thing, a think-piece," she said. "He'll be discussing budget cuts and will do in-depth studies. He has talent in this field and, if that is what he wants, then I think it would be fine."

She said she planned to keep busy working with the National Center for Voluntary Action and furnishing the $100,000 Bethesda, Md., home made available to the couple by longtime family friend C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, the Nixons' Key Biscayne neighbor. "We're able to get our wedding gifts unpacked," she said. "You know, we've lived in five homes so far, so this will really be like settling down now."

Although the Eisenhowers will be staying temporarily with her parents in the White House, the President's daughter said she is reducing her meat purchases to help drive down the price of beef. "I am buying less meat and I think that will help to bring down meat prices," Mrs. Eisenhower said.

* * *

Come rain or come shine, night and day, Henry Rachatin, 42, is going to live on a wire 75 feet above a parking lot in Saint Etienne, a town in central France, from Wednesday to Sept. 29. He will stand, sit or kneel, aided by a balancing rod, and will indulge only in "conscious sleep," he said Monday. "My reflexes will stay awake and will allow me to keep my balance." The former circus performer is usually called "Henry's." He once spent 15 nights and days on a high wire, but that was just for starters.

* * *

British actor Peter Finch says he plans to marry his 30-year-old Jamaican girlfriend Eletha Barrett at the end of this year. They have known each other for eight years and have lived together for some time. They have a 3-year-old daughter, Diana. Finch, 56, said, "I have two broken marriages behind me and I don't think a piece of paper means anyth but women think differently love Eletha and will marry to make her happy if we can a church that will have us."

* * *

Folksinger Jean Baez filed divorce in Redwood City, C on Monday, the fifth annive of her marriage to pacifist D Harris. Miss Baez, 32, and Ha 28, separated in late 1971, a four months after Harris c pleted serving 20 months in p on for military conscription re tance. Asking for a divorce grounds of irreconcilable dif ences, Miss Baez seeks joint cu dy of the couple's 3-year-old Gabriel.

* * *

The daughter of Sen. Joh Stennis was married last wee at Walter Reed Army Me Center. The senator had re ered enough from gunshot wo to leave his bed and walk to chapel ceremony.

Stennis's daughter, Marg Jane, and Cecil Hilburn Wom of Charleston, S.C., exchar vows before 14 members of immediate family. It was the ond marriage for the sena daughter.

* * *

Vice-President Spiro Agnew Monday defended his friend with singer Frank Sinatra said they did not go around "r ing hell together." In an in view with the Christian Sci Monitor, he commented a speculation that his friend with Sinatra was driving a w between him and President Ni

"That is a ridiculous asser in view of the fact that Sinatra is going to perform the White House this month in view of the fact that the Pr dent said absolutely nothing ab this," the Vice-President "This is simply what you m call peripheral gossip that co out of the lower echelons of White House staff who really not informed on what is g on."

Mr. Agnew has often bee guest of the singer at the p desert resort of Palm Spr Calif. "Every time I see Sinatra, my wife is with me," Agnew said. "We go togethe visit. We live a very mund existence in Palm Springs respect to the ideas that are mulgated about partying and sort of thing," Mr. Agnew sa

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

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TROCADERO: April 7-24, nice apartment, 2 bedrooms, all appliances. Fr. 2,000. Call: 727-51-70.

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

16th, ORTF: Private mansion, 300 sq.m., professional use, garden, telephone, possible for real estate agency. Information: 727-50-82.

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SPAIN. COMMERCIAL PREMISES. Canadian company building a Spanish Village on the best part of the Costa del Sol offers for lease to open from this summer, boutiques, laundromat, beauty salon, high standard supermarket preferably with top rate butcher shop, restaurant with bar. Over 300 residential/vacation villas are expected to have mainly North American clientele year-round. Premises are situated in apartment/recreation complex adjacent to pools, gardens, etc. Apply: El Capistrano, Apartado 100, Nerja (Malaga)

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SPAIN: 50 kilometers from Ma 500-year-old house in unsp Spanish village, completely r vated, five rooms, modern kitc bathroom, all amenities, view terrace on valley and Swiss Francs 35,000. Box 10, Herald, Paris.

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PARIS AND SUBURB

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